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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pheroze Shah Mehta

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VOL. XXVII NO. 100

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1939

PRICE: ONE ANNA

Peace Or War? Listen To Hitler To-day

Stage Set For Reichstag Meeting

HOLIDAY FOR SCHOOLS, FACTORIES AND OFFICES

Nazi Reaction To Chamberlain's 'Conscription' And Roosevelt's 'Demand'

BERLIN, April 27.
An army of workmen and charwomen are preparing the Kroll Opera House for the Reichstag meeting on Friday.

Large-scale decorations, erected in honour of Herr Hitler's birthday, will greet the Fuehrer when he drives from the Chancellery to the Opera House; but few people will be in the streets, as the workers in factories and offices and school children obeying Dr. Goebbels' order will be gathered before the communal wireless sets.

Field-Marshal Goering, as President of the Reichstag, will declare the session open, and then Herr Hitler will speak.

The Fuehrer is understood to have arranged to speak in the daytime, in order to give time for the speech to be printed in the world's Press the following morning with considered official reaction from the Capitals.

Herr Hitler has already completed his speech. IT IS INDICATED THAT HE WILL GIVE GERMANY'S ANSWER TO BRITISH CONSCRIPTION IN HIS SPEECH.

TIME OF HITLER'S SPEECH

Herr Hitler's speech will be delivered at 12-30 p.m. B. S. T. (5 p.m. L. S. T.), followed by another at 1 p.m. B. S. T. (5-30 p.m. Indian Standard Time) on Friday.

The Reichstag meeting will be the biggest in German history and will consist of 882 deputies. The Protectorates of Bohemia and Moravia will be represented by five and Memel land by two deputies.

ROOSEVELT TO ASK MORE QUESTIONS

WASHINGTON, April 27.
A belief is growing in diplomatic circles that President Roosevelt may address further peace queries to Herr Hitler if Herr Hitler leaves the door open in his Reichstag speech.

If Herr Hitler in his to-morrow's speech makes counter-demands or does not flatly reject the idea of a World Economic and Disarmament Conference, proposed by President Roosevelt, it is considered probable by many well-informed people that the President will seek for a concrete expression of these points.—Reuter.

Jawaharlal And U. P. Governor

Lucknow Press Report
Entirely Misleading,
Says Communique

LUCKNOW, April 27.
The Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of U. P., has issued a communique to correct the report published by a local newspaper regarding Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's interview with the Governor which he describes as entirely misleading and without foundation.

The Communique states on April 23 Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru saw His Excellency the Governor of U. P. at the Government House in response to an invitation from His Excellency. Their discussion was of general nature and friendly in character and touched on some of the wider aspects of Hindu-Muslim relations in the province. There was no discussion of administrative measures that the Provincial Government have taken or contemplating nor of anything pertaining to enforcement of Law and Order since these are matters which concern the responsibility of Ministers.

The statement that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accepted His Excellency's hospitality was incorrect.—A.P.

(SEE PAGE 16).

'Reforms' For Rajkot People

RAJKOT, April 27.
The "United Press" understands that a new scheme of reforms devised by Durbhar Veerawalla with the help of a few prominent citizens and involving the transfer of Local Self-Government, Education and Public Health to popular control is shortly to be announced by the State.

This unexpected decision seems to have been induced by Gandhiji's latest statement advising the Parishad workers to accept whatever concessions by way of reforms that Durbhar Veerawalla might choose to concede.

A public declaration announcing the grant of these reforms is expected to be shortly made. Mr. Durbhar, leader of the Praja Parishad met Mr. Veerawalla by special invitation in this connection to-day. It is understood that Mr. Durbhar did not commit himself at the interview pending consultations with his co-workers. In the same connection Mr. Veerawalla met Mr. Gibson, the Resident in the noon.—United Press.

ENLISTMENT FOR 'HOME DEFENCE'

LONDON, April 27.
War Office announces that ex-Servicemen over 45 and under 51 are invited to enlist in Home Defence companies for an initial period of four years.

The Home Defence Organisation will be part of the Territorial Army.—Reuter's Special.

PRESIDENT EXPECTS A WRITTEN REPLY

WASHINGTON, April 27.
President Roosevelt will refuse to consider Herr Hitler's speech as a reply to his appeal according to high quarters.

The Official attitude is that the President expects a written reply to a written appeal in accordance with diplomatic procedure and there will therefore be no official American comment on Herr Hitler's speech.—Reuter.

GAFENCU AND LEBRUN

PARIS, April 27.
M. Gafencu visited M. Bonnet this morning. He will see M. Deladier this afternoon and later he will be received by M. Lefebvre.—Reuter.



Special to "The Chronicle."

Gandhi-Nehru Bose Parleys

CALCUTTA, April 27.
After the Gandhi-Bose meeting terminated at quarter to six in the evening, Mahatma Gandhi held consultations with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Acharya Kripalani, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghose, Mahadev Desai, Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary and one or two others.

While the strictest secrecy is being maintained both in Gandhi and Bose camps with regard to the trend of to-day's negotiations, it is generally gathered, the talks were of a preliminary nature and the vital part of the talks will be reached to-morrow morning.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru appears to have taken considerable time of to-day's talks. Mahatma Gandhi contenting himself with listening to what Pandit Nehru and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, had to say, when the conversations are resumed to-morrow morning, it is expected Mahatma Gandhi will disclose his mind.

Immediately after leaving Mahatma Gandhi's camp, both Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, are reported to have driven to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's residence to discuss with him the latest situation. Mr. Bose and Pandit Nehru were with the Maulana for a long time. As the Maulana is ill, some of the members of the old Working Committee will call on him to-morrow.—A. P.

VISITORS TO MAHATMA

CALCUTTA, April 27.
After Rahstrapathi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left Khadi Prasthishan at Sodepur, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Acharya Kripalani and Dr. Prafulla Ghosh went to see Gandhiji.—United Press.

DASH FOR 'DARSHAN'

CALCUTTA, April 27.
The evening prayer which was being held publicly at the quadrangle in front of Gandhiji's room at Khadi Prasthishan unfortunately came to an abrupt end.

Unusually, large crowds assembled, and they loudly cheered Gandhiji on his arrival. As the prayer began and Gandhiji stood on the dais lost in deep meditation, the crowd made a dash forward to sit near Gandhiji. Volunteers failed to keep the crowd under control, and there

GANDHIJI LOOKING EXHAUSTED

CALCUTTA, April 27.
Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, who again examined Mahatma Gandhi this evening, has issued the following bulletin:

"Mahatma Gandhi is looking exhausted. His cold and cough still persist, but there is no fever."

Sarat Bose Sees Gandhiji

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose called on Mahatma Gandhi after prayer time this evening.—A. P.

"HAVE PATIENCE" SAYS SUBHAS

CALCUTTA, April 27.
Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru came out of Gandhiji's room at 5-50 p.m. after about four hours' discussion with Gandhiji over the question of formation of the Working Committee in pursuance of the resolution passed at Tripuri and various matters arising out of it. Talks will be resumed to-morrow about 8-30 a.m. between Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Subhas Bose.

Asked about the trend of discussion Mr. Bose said to the waiting Pressmen:

"We had a long, interesting and cordial talk. We shall resume conversation to-morrow."

Further asked as to when the personnel of the Working Committee could be expected to be announced, Mr. Bose smilingly said:—"Have patience."—United Press.

ACCOMMODATION FOR A.I.C.C. MEMBERS

CALCUTTA, April 27.
Arrangements have been made to accommodate members of the A.I.C.C. at the Arya Kanya Vidyalaya, 20, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta, where they were staying during the A.I.C.C. session in 1937. Board and lodging will be free.

Mr. Suresh Majumdar, Managing Director of the "Ananda Bazar Patrika", has made arrangements for the members.—United Press.

was disorder. Gandhiji sat down and he was taken to his room.—United Press.

INDIA GOVT. PREPARES?

Punjab & Sikh Regiments
Including Staff And
Officers Under Orders

POONA, April 27.
The 144 Punjab Regiment stationed here and another Sikh Regiment of Deolali are stated to be under orders to keep in readiness for movement, immediately on receipt of further instructions.

Some officers and a number of clerks in the Military Accounts Department also are understood to have received similar instructions, while some have already been transferred to Jubbulpore where the Kirkee Ammunition Factory is reported to be soon shifting.—United Press.

"ILL-CONCEIVED"

Labour Move Against Con-
scription Decision

LONDON, April 27.
A joint meeting of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, the National Executive of the Labour Party and the Executive Committee of the Parliamentary Labour Party unanimously endorsed the Labour amendment in the House of Commons regretting that the Government have abandoned the voluntary principle and declaring that Conscription is ill-conceived.

The National Council of Labour will meet on May 1 to consider the position in the light of to-day's debate.—Reuter.

DE VALERA CANCELS AMERICAN TRIP

DUBLIN, April 27.
Mr. De Valera announced in the Dail that he was not going to America to-morrow "in view of yesterday's grave event."—Reuter.

PRESS REACTION TO Br. CONSCRIPTION

PARIS, April 27.
British Conscription is again the main foreign topic in newspapers. "Le Jour" reports that M. Bonnet, the French Minister of War, has congratulated Mr. Chamberlain through Sir Eric Phipps.

"Le Matin" writes, "The Entente Cordiale also has a formula—two peoples, one frontier and one army."—Reuter.

SARCASTIC COMMENT IN ITALIAN PRESS

ROME, April 27.
Britain's Conscription is the subject of sarcastic comment in "Popolo di Roma," which writes: "The new measure, adopted under pressure from France, upsets the fundamental British habit of fighting its wars with other peoples' soldiers. If the Conscription is meant to have effect on Italy and Germany and on the other nations of whom London and Paris declare themselves champions, the calculation is completely false."—Reuter.

WILL AGGRAVATE TENSE SITUATION?

TOKYO, April 27.
"British Conscription is certain to give France and other democratic countries a feeling of security," writes the "Asahi Shimbun."

Regret is expressed by the "Hochi Shimbun" that the action will prove "a strong factor in aggravating the tense European situation."

The newspaper continues that the decision was apparently taken to modify Herr Hitler's speech on April 28, but it fears that it will have the contrary result.—Reuter.

LABOUR OPPOSITION TO CONSCRIPTION

Attlee's Charge Of 'Broken Pledge'

CHURCHILL BACKS CHAMBERLAIN

OPPOSING THE CONSCRIPTION MOTION OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAJOR ATTLEE BLAMED THE PREMIER FOR NOT CONSULTING THE TRADE UNIONISTS, WHO FEARED INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION.

MR. CHURCHILL SUPPORTED THE PREMIER AND REFERRED TO THE DANGER OF NAZI JIBE ABOUT "ENGLAND FIGHTING TO THE LAST FRENCHMAN."

M. BLUM, THE EX-PREMIER OF FRANCE, IN AN APPEAL TO BRITISH LABOUR TO CHANGE THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARDS CONSCRIPTION, DECLARES THAT "CONSCRIPTION IN BRITAIN IS ONE OF THE VITAL ACTS ON WHICH PEACE OF THE WORLD HANGS."

JOURNALISTS NOT EXEMPTED

LONDON, April 27.
The editorial staffs of newspapers and news agencies are included in the list of occupations no longer exempted from national service. They are among the million and a half men taken off the list of reserved occupations as announced by Sir John Anderson.

Earl Stanhope in the House of Lords moved a resolution similar to the Government motion in the Commons, regarding Conscription. He received cheers that are seldom heard in the House of Lords. The Earl Stanhope emphasised that the new obligations to Poland, Rumania and Greece, and also that countries like France and Russia, had compulsory service.

Lord Snell and Lord Samuel on behalf of Labour and Liberal Oppositions opposed the motion on the ground that Conscription was unnecessary, as more men had been volunteering than could be given equipment and training facilities.—Reuter.

The House of Lords agreed to the conscription motion without a division.—Reuter.

BLUM'S APPEAL TO Br. LABOUR

PARIS, April 27.
The "Petit Parisien" says "the ruin of Europe cannot now be consummated."

"L'Epoque" writes "when a nation is as earnest as Britain and accepts a reversal of a centuries old tradition, one can be certain, her will is steered and the decision is taken to go to the end. Those Germans who imagined that Britain would resign herself to a limitless series of 'fait accomplis,' will have to revise their judgment."

M. Blum writing in "le Populaire," says "Britain by making such a tremendous move gives an unanswerable proof of her resolution and willingness."

M. Blum, Socialist ex-Premier, writing in "le Populaire" appeals to British Labour to change its attitude towards Conscription.

He declares, "I do not hesitate to tell my Labour comrades that it is my profound conviction that Conscription in Britain is one of those vital acts on which the peace of the world hangs."

Adding that he understood the Labour Party remained a party of Opposition. M. Blum said that if their opposition had been selfish, isolationist or pacifist, it would have been logical for them to oppose conscription.

"But their idea of opposition was quite contrary. They reproach the Cabinet with doing too little."—Reuter.

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 6).

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

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are inserted in these columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (—), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-

WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted. A Secretary or Chief Agent for a Life Office at Poona which is proposed to be opened shortly. Decent salary and allowance to a really competent man. Applicant must be a man of position, influence and somewhat well-to-do. Must take responsibility for New Business and yearly progress. Area: whole Maharashtra. Apply to: The General Secretary, Indian Mutual Life Association, Ltd. No. 10, Mount Road, Madras. (11695)

Wanted Competent Electrical Wiring Contractors for executing up-to-date complete wiring and lighting job for big Sugar and Textile Mills, Workshops, etc. Must have least five years experience of such satisfactory works undertaken. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 11692, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Organisers on Rs. 50/- salary to secure insurance business upto Rs. 500, through agents. Apply Post Box 643, Bombay. (11685)

Applications are invited for the post of Principal of the Har-govandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce, Ahmedabad. The applicant should be able to conduct classes in English and at least one of the subjects of the B. Com. courses of the Bombay University. Starting Salary Rs. 500. Appointment on probation for one year. A man with experience and high academic qualifications will be preferred. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience should be sent to the undersigned before the 15th of May 1939. J. H. Divan, Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Congress House, Bhadra, Ahmedabad. (47)

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Best Ventilated single and double rooms with water cock and latest conveniences in New Ganjwalla Building at 510, Arthur Road, Near Tardo Tram Terminus, Bus & Station near. Apply on premises. (11694)

FLATS TO LET

To Let—At Camfata Building, Churchgate Reclamation, most up-to-date small and big flats for residence and offices. Also special single and double bachelor's rooms furnished or unfurnished. Situation unrivalled. Apply Manager on the premises. (11698)

Public Notices

INCOME-TAX

RETURN OF TOTAL INCOME AND OF TOTAL WORLD INCOME OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR FOR ASSESSMENT IN THE YEAR COMMENCING ON THE FIRST APRIL 1939.

In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), each of the Income-tax Officers mentioned in column 1 of the annexed table hereby gives notice to every person subject to his jurisdiction as specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 thereof whose total income during the previous year exceeded the maximum amount not chargeable to income-tax to furnish to him within 60 days from the date of this notice a return in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner setting forth (along with such other particulars as are required by the said form) the total income and total world income of such person during that year.

A copy of the prescribed form will be supplied free of charge to any person who, for the purpose of complying with this notice, applies at the office of the Income-tax Officer concerned. PENALTY. Any person who fails without reasonable cause to furnish the return required by this notice, or fails without reasonable cause to furnish within the time allowed or in the manner required, is liable under section 28 of the said Act to a penalty not exceeding 11/2 times any tax payable by him.

PLACE OF ASSESSMENT. Under the provisions of section 64 of the said Act, where an assessee carries on a business, profession or vocation at any place, he shall be assessed by the Income-tax Officer of the area in which that place is situate or, where the business, profession or vocation is carried on in more places than one, by the Income-tax Officer of the area in which the principal place of his business, profession or vocation is situate; and in all other cases an assessee shall be assessed by the Income-tax Officer of the area in which he resides.

Provided that where an Income-tax Officer has been specially empowered to assess certain classes of incomes and certain classes of persons the assessment of such persons and such incomes will be made by the Income-tax Officer so empowered.

Date 26th April, 1939.

BOMBAY CITY. TABLE

1. INCOME-TAX OFFICER.		2. JURISDICTION.	
NAME & DESIGNATION.	ADDRESS.		
Mr. B. B. KHAN, Income-tax Officer, A Ward, Bombay City.	Central Government Building, Queen's Road, Bombay.	Streets comprised in A Ward, Bombay City, a list of which will be found on the Notice Board in the Income-tax Offices at Central Government Building, Queen's Road, Bombay City.	
Mr. J. M. GANDHI, Income-tax Officer, AA Ward, Bombay City.	"	Streets comprised in AA Ward -do -do -do	
Mr. B. E. KUMANA, B.Com., G.D.A., A.S.A.A., Income-tax Officer, B Ward, Section I.	"	Streets comprised in B Ward, Section I, -do -do	
Mr. R. M. MODY, Income-tax Officer, B Ward, Section II.	"	Streets comprised in B Ward, Sec. II, -do -do	
Mr. N. J. LAWYER, B.A., Assistant Income-tax Officer, B Ward, Section II.	"	Streets comprised in B Ward, Sec. II, -do -do	
Mr. R. S. SARNIS, B.Com., Income-tax Officer, C Ward, Section I.	"	Streets comprised in C Ward, Section I, -do -do	
Mr. G. V. NERURKAR, B.A., L.L.B., Income-tax Officer, C Ward, Section I.	"	-do -do -do -do -do -do	
Mr. M. H. VARIAVA, B.Com., Income-tax Officer, C Ward, Section II.	"	Streets comprised in C Ward, Sec. II, -do -do	
Mr. B. P. SURTI, Income-tax Officer, C Ward, Section III.	"	Streets comprised in C Ward, Sec. III, -do -do	
Mr. M. N. DESAI, B.A., L.L.B., Income-tax Officer, D Ward, Section I.	"	Streets comprised in D Ward, Section I, Bombay City, a list of which will be found on the Notice Board in the Income-tax Offices at Central Government Building, Queen's Road, Bombay City.	
Mr. R. V. RAUT, M.A. (Cantab.), Income-tax Officer, D Ward, Section II.	"	Streets comprised in D Ward, Section II, -do -do	
Mr. J. R. KHAMBATTA, B.A. L.L.B., Income-tax Officer, E Ward.	"	Streets comprised in E Ward, Bombay City, -do -do	
Mr. A. L. KAZI, B.A., L.L.B., Income-tax Officer, G Ward.	"	Streets comprised in G Ward -do -do -do	
Mr. C. D. AMIN, B.A., Income-tax Officer, Market Ward.	"	Streets comprised in Market Ward, -do -do	
Mr. V. R. AKERKAR, B.A., L.L.B., Income-tax Officer, Salaries Section II, Bombay.	"	All cases of persons who are employees of Companies as defined in section 2(6) of the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1939 and of employees of the Rajputana Minerals Co., Ltd., who received in the previous year income from "Salaries" of not less than Rs. 2,000 per annum.	
Mr. A. V. PURANDARE, Income-tax Officer, Salaries, Section I, Bombay.	"	All cases of (1) persons, being employees, serving in the Bombay City of employers other than Companies as defined in Section 2(6) of the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1939, and who received in the previous year income from "Salaries" of not less than Rs. 2,000 per annum excluding persons employed in the Income-tax Department (2) pensioners residing in the City of Bombay and who drew pension in the previous year of not less than Rs. 2,000 per annum and (3) employees of the G.I.P. Railway and the B.B. & C. I. Railway Co., Ltd., wherever they may be serving.	
Mr. D. S. TANAVDE, B.Com., Income-tax Officer, Companies Circle.	"	All cases of (1) companies coming under the definition of a "Company" in section 2(6) of the Income-tax Act, 1922 and having the registered office or principal place of business in the City of Bombay, (2) assesses who in the past used to receive notices under section 22(2) from the Companies Circle, Bombay, under "No. Com/Original," (3) non-residents whose income arises in the Bombay Presidency and who are not assessed through statutory agents under section 43. Other cases as shown in the list of streets which will be found on the Notice Board in the Income-tax Office, Bombay City, at the Central Government Building, Queen's Road, Bombay.	

Persons not resident in British India with income arising in more than one province and assessed direct, and not through statutory agents under section 43 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, no part of whose income is derived from horse-racing.

Persons not resident in British India who apply for refund of income-tax under section 48 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.

Persons not resident in British India who are not chargeable to income-tax, by assessment and who apply for refund under section 48 or under section 49 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 or under any Notification issued by Government under section 60(1) of the said Act providing for relief on account of double payment of income-tax.

Pensioners who draw their pensions in the United Kingdom and reside in Indian States.

Pensioners who draw their pensions through Post Offices in Indian States and reside in those States.

Religious and charitable institutions outside British India not liable to income-tax under section 4(3) (i) and (ii) of the Indian Income-tax Act applying for refund of tax deducted at source on interest on securities or for exemption certificates in respect thereof.

Public Notices

1. INCOME-TAX OFFICER.		2. JURISDICTION.	
NAME & DESIGNATION.	ADDRESS.		
Mr. K. R. K. MENON, M.A., B.L., M.B.E., Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Non-Residents Refund Circle, Bombay.	Central Government Building, Queen's Road, Bombay.	"Thana Funds" administered by Political Agents in Kathiawar. Local or Thana Funds administered by Government officers in Indian States or in British administered areas in those States which are either not liable to income-tax or have been exempted under Section 60 of the Act when application is made on their behalf for refund of tax deducted at source on interest on securities or for exemption certificates in respect thereof. All persons assessed under section 44-C.	
Mr. Y. A. TAMHANE, B.A., L.L.B., Income-tax Officer, Non-Residents Refund Circle.	"	N.B.—The jurisdiction of the above Income-tax Officers does not cover cases assigned to the Commissioner of Income-tax (Central) under section 5(2) of the said Act.	
Mr. R. P. KAPADIA, M.A., L.L.B., Assistant Income-tax Officer, Non-Residents Refund Circle.	"	Such cases as may from time to time be assigned to the Commissioner of Income-tax (Central) by the Central Board of Revenue to the exclusion of the Commissioner of Income-tax (Bombay Presidency, Sind and Baluchistan) under section 5(2) of the Income-tax Act and may from time to time be allotted to him by the Commissioner of Income-tax (Central) under section 5(5) of the Act.	
Mr. H. B. PAREKH, B.A., Income-tax Officer, Section I (Central).	"		
Mr. V. T. SHAH, Income-tax Officer, Section II (Central).	"		
Mr. A. J. SHAH, B.Com., A.S.A.A., Income-tax Officer, Section III (Central).	"		
Mr. S. B. ATHALYE, M.A., L.L.B., Income-tax Officer, Section IV (Central).	"		
Mr. B. K. GANDHI, B.Com., G.D.A., Income-tax Officer, Section V (Central).	"		
Mr. N. V. DAMLE, M.A., L.L.B., Income-tax Officer, Section VI (Central).	"	Do. do. do. and cases of all persons serving under the Central Government in the Income-tax Department in Bombay Presidency, Sind and Baluchistan.	

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0	

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE

POLICY No. 4297 on the life of Mr. Vishwanath Narayan Tamhane, Son of Narayan Ramchandra Tamhane, residing at Bombay, having been reported to be lost, a Duplicate will be issued unless objection is lodged with the Company within one month from publication of this Notice.

BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, General Manager.

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THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at Secunderabad Dn. at the residence of Rao Bahadur Moosthala Venkata Kristiah, 149, Tarbun Road, on FRIDAY, the 28th April, 1939, at 4 p.m. to transact the following business:—

- To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1938.
- To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
- To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
- To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 14th day of April, 1939 to the 28th day of April, 1939, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors,

RAMANNA BHOOIMIAH & VENKATA KRISTIAH, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Hyderabad (Deccan), 2nd April, 1939. (10096)

THE OXY-CHLORIDE FLOORING PRODUCTS, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, BOMBAY, on MONDAY, the 15th day of MAY, 1939, at 5-0 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:

- To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 1939.
- To sanction the declaration of Dividends on Preference and Ordinary Shares and Bonus to Staff.
- To elect three Directors in the place of three co-opted Directors who retire but who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
- To elect one Director in the place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible and offers himself for re-election.
- To appoint Auditors for the Current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and Share Register of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 6th day of May, to MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1939, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, The Oxy-Chloride Flooring Products Ltd., N. HARILAL, Secretary.

Bombay, dated the 28th April, 1939.

N.B. The Dividends when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after Tuesday the 16th day of May, 1939, to those Preference and Ordinary Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the members of the Company on the 15th day of May, 1939, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his registered address except to holders of the Share Warrants, who should on or after the 16th day of May, 1939, apply to the Company for their Dividend along with their respective Share Warrants. (86)

NOTICE

OFFERS ARE INVITED for taking on lease the whole or parts of a property at Grant Road near the Old Tram Terminus, consisting of shops, chawls, and buffalo stables, etc. by the Trustees of the Vithaldas Gopaladas Trust Estate. The terms and conditions of the Lease and the terms and conditions governing the offer to be made can be obtained from the undersigned during Office hours upon payment of a fee of Rs. 3. Inspection of the property will be arranged for on application to the Undersigned.

All offers must be received on or before the 15th May, 1939. Dated this 26th day of April, 1939. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN, 13-19, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. (88)

THE UDUPI ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that the Udupi Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., has cancelled and terminated on 9-4-1939 the under-writing agreement entered into with the International Finance and Investment Bureau represented by the partners Mr. G. L. Grant and Mr. Hormasji Rostamji and carrying on business on 3rd floor, Standard building, Hornby Road, Bombay. The said International Finance and Investment Bureau are no longer the brokers for the said Udupi Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., and have no authority to invite or receive applications for shares or collect any monies on behalf of the said limited company.

For The Udupi Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd. For The Mechelec Engineering Co., Ltd. K. V. SUBBARAO, Managing Director. (99)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, 1939, this day being a Public Holiday (ID-E-MILAD) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. A. MCCULLOCH, Secretary & Treasurer. Bombay, 24th April 1939. (79)

CHEAP INTER CLASS TICKETS.

With effect from 1st May, 1939, Cheap Inter Class single journey tickets will be issued between Bombay V. T., Byculia, Dadar and Sholapur at Rs. 7-7-0 per ticket.

CHILDREN HALF FARES.

G. I. P. (71)

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 4467/189-Impd.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 23 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, hereby prohibits, until further notice, the public utterance of cries or making of any noise by any instrument or otherwise by any person for the purpose of drawing attention to his trade, calling or occupation in the undermentioned areas:—

- Proctor Road from its junction with Vithalbhai Patel Road to its junction with Frere Bridge.
 - Kiln Lane.
- N. P. A. SMITH, Commissioner of Police. Head Police Office, Bombay, 5th April, 1939. (101)

Public Notices

G.I.P. RAILWAY
CHANGES IN RATES AND
FARES

In order that the Public may be advised when changes in rates and fares are introduced on the G.I.P. Railway, an announcement will be inserted in this paper from time to time notifying the issue of G.I.P. Rates Circulars, which contain all changes in rates and fares both in local and in through booking with other Railways.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from persons, who are natives of the Province of Bombay for the posts of Assistant Rural Development Inspectors in the grade of Rs. 30-5-2-60.

QUALIFICATIONS.—The candidates should ordinarily have passed the Matriculation or Vernacular Final Examination or should have passed the final examination from any of the recognized regional language Agricultural Schools or Bias Classes and/or should have adequate practical experience in agricultural matters, preference being given to suitable persons from the staff of the co-operative institutions like the Provincial Bank, Central Banks, the Institute, Taluka Development Associations, Supervising Unions, etc., on such terms and conditions as may be decided later on.

AGE.—Candidates should not ordinarily be less than 18 and not more than 25 years (28 years in the case of backward and intermediate classes including the Mohammedans) of age at the time of appointment, but the Registrar reserves to himself the right of relaxing the age-limit in case of suitable candidates.

Applications must be made by the candidates in their own handwriting and should be forwarded along with copies of certificates and testimonials, regarding age, nationality, domicile, character, qualifications, experience and past service, if any. Applications not accompanied with the requisite copies of certificates and testimonials will not be accepted. (NOTE.—Original certificates and testimonials should only be produced at the time of interview, which, if forwarded with the application, will not be returned). The selected candidates will be required to join the appointment immediately and will be appointed on an officiating basis in the first instance. *Canvassing of any sort direct or indirect, will disqualify the candidate.* Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 10th May, 1939.

M. D. BHANSALI,
Registrar, Co-operative Societies, and Director of Rural Development, Bombay Province, Poona 1.

100.

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF SMALL
CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 379/19219 of 1936.

FELDER JUCKER & CO., LTD., a Company incorporated in England & carrying on business at Bank Street, Bombay Plaintiffs.
versus
Messrs. R. J. UMRIGAR & CO., a firm carrying on business at Umrigar Building, 49, Abdulrehman Street, Poyhoni, Bombay Defendants.
KISHENCHAND TARASINGH MUDNANEY Applicant.

(1) Cawasha Jamsjee Umrigar, (2) Manekshaw Jamsjee Umrigar, (3) Sorabji Jamsjee Umrigar, (4) Rustomji Pestonji Umrigar, (5) Shaukashaw Pestonji Umrigar, (6) Darabshaw Pestonji Umrigar, (7) Bapuji Pestonji Umrigar—Partners of the defendant firm.

TAKE NOTICE that the notice issued by the abovesaid applicant to show cause why his name be not brought on record as assignee of the abovesaid plaintiffs and why the names of the partners of the abovesaid defendant firm be not brought on record and why execution be not issued against them, is fixed for hearing on Thursday, the 4th day of May, 1939, at 11 a.m. in Court Room No. 1 floor No. III. The partners are required to appear on that day to show cause against the said application in person or by their authorised agents or Advocates. In default an ex parte order will be passed in the matter.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1939.

EDWIN T. BAPTIST,
Registrar.
MR. C. T. MUDNANEY,
Advocate for the Applicant.

(38.)

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF TALKIE MACHINE AND ITS ACCESSORIES

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 1st proximo at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 72 Meadow Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Ambubhai & Dwajji Attorneys for Sheth Nanubhai Vallabhbhai Desai, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor Mr. Salebhai Esuffali Badri—

Talkie Machine and its Accessories including R. C. A. P. S. 24 Sound Leads with Motor, R. C. A. Cabinet, Amplifier, Arc lamps, Kalee Padistals, Magazine Boxes, Loud Speakers, Panatropes, Rewinders, Fans, Switch Board, etc.

Talkie Machine and its Accessories (belonging to Salebhai Esuffali Badri) can be seen between 4-30 p.m. to 12-30 a.m. on any day before Auction at Hind Mata Cinema, near Parel Polbawadi.

Terms:—25 per cent. Deposit. For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Ambubhai & Dwajji Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

The sale of Works of Art and Curios and decoration will take place TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 3 P.M. each day as previously advertised at the Room of the auctioneers 123, Meadows Street.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1999
BALES OF KHANDESH COTTON (DAMAGED BY FIRE & WATER).

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 4th May, 1939, at 2-15 P.M. (S.T.) sell by public auction at the Cotton Depot Sewree near the Cotton Exchange Room, by order of the Insurance Offices concerned.

About 1999 bales of Cotton Dhulia, Pachora, Malegaon, Nandhar, Junna, Shirpur, Nandgar, Bedmad, Amalner, Sallu, Malkapur, Sholapur, Neemuch, Gulalpur, Dhamod, Vijaynagar, etc. (damaged by fire and water).

The above bales will be sold in small different lots, to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY OF
PROVISION GOODS, ETC., AND
GOODWILL OF MESSRS LEO-
POLD AND CO.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent H. M. Mundegar traded as Leopold and Co., Messrs CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY FRIDAY, 28th April, 1939, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Colaba Causeway, opp. Police Station, provision goods, refrigerator, furniture, etc. and goodwill. The Official Assignee will confirm the final offer at his office in High Court on MONDAY, 1st May, 1939, at 1 p.m. (S.T.).

CRAWFORD & CO.

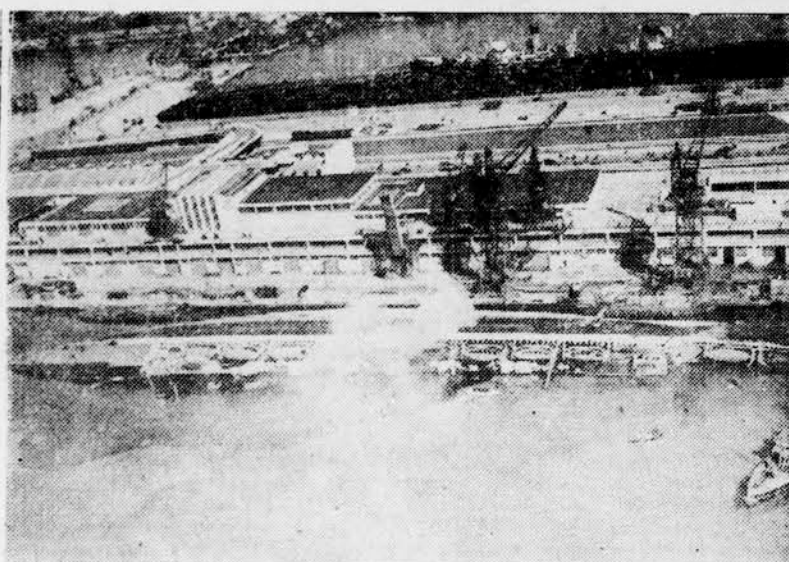
MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 616 BALES
KHANDESH COTTON (DHULIA;
FAIZPUR; BODWAD; DHA-
RANGAON; SINDURNI).

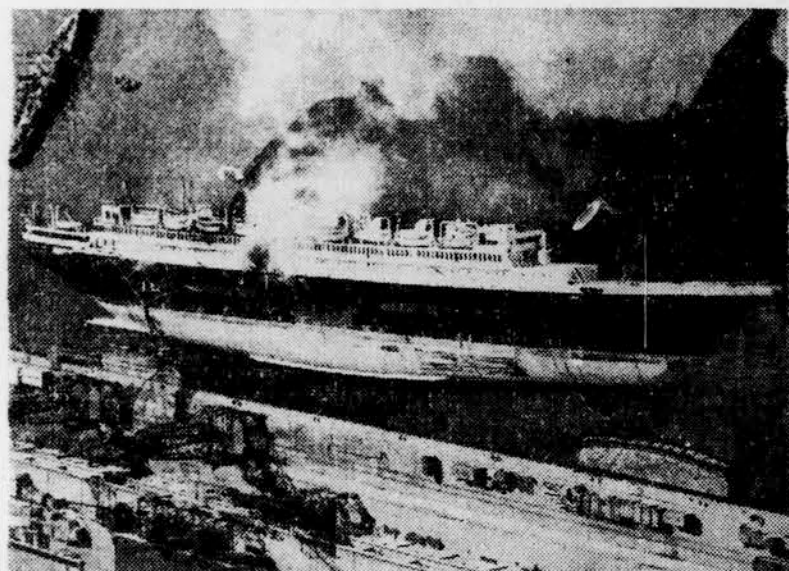
Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 28th April, 1939, at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree near the Cotton Exchange room by order of the Insurance officers concerned the above-mentioned cotton slightly damaged by fire and/or water salvaged from the fire that occurred on the 21st April, 1939, in shed No. M. 180, to cotton of Messrs. Canjee Shivjee & Co.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.



The crack French liner "Paris" (34,596 tons) has sunk in Le Havre Harbour (France) following the disastrous fire which completely destroyed her interior and imperilled £150,000 worth of art treasures for the New York World's Fair. The treasures were saved.



In dry dock is seen the French liner "Normandie". Masts and funnels of the sunken ship had to be cut away before "Normandie" could be towed out of dock. Picture from the air.

MORE TEMPLES
OPENED TO
HARIJANS

The Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh announce that the undermentioned temples are also open to Harijans. This brings the total number of temples thrown open to Harijans in Bombay to-day to 61:—

(1) Shri Maruti Mandir. On the Corner of Kamathipura 8th Street and Bazar Road. (2) Shri Laxmi Narayan Mandir. On the Corner of 7th Street, Kamathipura Bazar Road. (3) Shri Panch Mukhi Maruti Mandir, Kamathipura 5th Street. (4) Shri Maniamma's Mandir, Kamathipura Bazar Road. (5) Shri Khandoba's Mandir, Kamathipura Bazar Road. (6) Shri Sudatamma's Mandir, Kamathipura Bazar Road. (7) Shri Pochamma's Mandir, Kamathipura Bazar Road.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN
PROCESSION

The Jt. Hon. Secretary, Bombay Literacy Campaign Committees, writes:—

It has been decided to take out a mammoth procession of Sunday, April 30 in connection with the Literacy Campaign. The procession will start from Azad Maidan at 5 p.m. and will proceed to Chaulpati where a huge mass meeting will be held at 6-30 p.m. under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of Bombay Legislative Assembly.

The procession will be led by prominent citizens representing all parties. All the 2,500 volunteers who have offered their services to the Campaign Committee, various volunteer corps in the City, school and college students and a large number of ladies will participate in the procession.

All citizens are cordially requested to make it a point to join the procession and carry the message of literacy to every illiterate in the City.

VOLUNTEERS' MEETINGS. All volunteers of the Literacy Campaign will meet in different places according to the Wards to which they belong to-day (Friday) to receive final instructions.

The programme for different Wards is as follows:—

'A' Ward.—At 5 p.m. or 8 p.m. at the Bai Kabbai High School, 26, Holy Chakra Street, Fort.

'B' Ward.—At 5 p.m. or 9 p.m. at Cutchi Desa Oswal Pathashala, Mandvi.

'D' Ward.—At 6 p.m. or 9 p.m. at Vanita Vishram Hall, near Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum.

'E' Ward.—At 8 p.m. at Manuwar Wadi at Kamathipura.

'F' Ward.—At 4 p.m. or 8-30

ALLEGED FRAUD OF
6 LAKHS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The story of a colossal fraud to the tune of about six lakhs of rupees perpetrated on the National City Bank of New York at its branch office at Shaik Memon Street was related today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, when Mr. C. B. Velkar, police prosecutor opened the case against two of the accused.

There are four accused in the case and the present case is against Victor Lawrence Miranda and Hiranand Maganlal Shah. The names of the other accused are Narottam Jethalal Parekh an Advocate and Stanley Antone Mathias.

In the present case, the two accused stand charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of three items amounting to Rs. 875.

The first accused is a ledger clerk of the Bank and the second is a constituent of the Bank.

The first accused, the Police Prosecutor stated entered into a conspiracy with the second accused to defraud the Bank and by an ingenious manipulation of the statement cards and ledger cards of the Bank, he made detection almost an impossibility. The first accused kept a duplicate ledger for purposes of audit and managed to commit criminal breach of trust to the tune of several lakhs of rupees.

The first accused, as the ledger clerk, had to keep ledgers and check the cheques presented to the Bank. The accused had to see whether there was sufficient balance in the names of the constituents when cheques were presented. After his testifying to the effect, the cheque would go back to the cashier. The accused managed to manipulate statement and ledger cards and nobody therefore suspected anything.

The fraud, the police prosecutor stated was detected accidentally and it was very fortunate to the Bank as otherwise there was no knowing to what extent the defalcation would have proceeded. The accused made a blunder in one of his entries and inquiries made regarding this resulted in the fraud being detected by the Bank authorities. The first accused managed bogus credit to the second accused and in this manner the Bank was duped.

The present charge relates to three transactions between August 24 and September 4, 1937. The case stands postponed.

p. m. at Nappu Gardens, Matunga.

'G' Ward.—At 5 p.m. or 8 p.m. at Shivaji Park, Dadar.

Those who cannot attend the first meeting should attend the second meeting on the same day

THE INDIAN GLOBE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Popular Swadeshi Concern

TRANSACTIONING

Life, Fire, Motor Car, Marine

& all other classes of Insurance

Public Appreciation has enabled us to expand our activities.

A Branch of the Company will be opened at Kanpith Bazar, Surat, on Saturday, the 29th at the Hands of the Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government. We request the General Public to extend their valued Co-operation.

Head office:

315/321 Hornby Rd.,
Fort, Bombay.

Vijaysinh Govindji & Co.,
Managing Agents.

RAILWAY
TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr.	Dep.
Madras Mail	6 00 H.M.	22 10 H.M.
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15 H.M.	23 00 H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51 H.M.	17 40 H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chhok)	9 15 H.M.	20 45 H.M.
Madras Express	10 15 H.M.	17 30 H.M.
Poona Mail	10 30 H.M.	17 30 H.M.
Punjab Mail	11 40 H.M.	18 45 H.M.
Nagpur Express	14 5 H.M.	31 25 H.M.
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50 H.M.	11 50 H.M.
Poona Express	19 32 H.M.	7 00 H.M.
Alahabad Express	20 25 H.M.	8 45 H.M.
Deccan Queen	10 35 H.M.	17 15 H.M.

Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr.	Dep.
Ahmedabad Passenger	8 35 H.M.	13 50 H.M.
Delhi Express	6 00 H.M.	22 10 H.M.
Gujarat Mail	6 45 H.M.	22 00 H.M.
Kathiawar Mail	7 25 H.M.	21 30 H.M.
Frontier Mail	8 15 H.M.	21 15 H.M.
Baroda Passenger	20 35 H.M.	9 25 H.M.
The Flying Rance Surat	9 48 H.M.	15 10 H.M.
The Flying Rance, Surat	10 58 H.M.	18 05 H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15 H.M.	22 30 H.M.
Kathiawar Express	18 45 H.M.	8 45 H.M.
Baroda Passenger	20 35 H.M.	9 25 H.M.

If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homebound Passengers)

9 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London-Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Departure from Juhu—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Calcutta

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wednesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porbander.

AROUND THE
COURTSHearing Of Election
Petition

The Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, heard an election petition filed by Mr. Devji Gopalji against Mr. Meyer Nissim Mr. R. F. Munshi, Mr. Y. G. Pandit, Mr. H. R. Pardivala and the Municipal Commissioner, claiming to have the election of the first, the second and the third respondents, to the Municipal Corporation, set aside.

The petitioner stated that he was a duly nominated candidate for the election from the Colaba and Fort Southern Ward held recently in the city.

The Commissioner declared the first three respondents duly elected councillors. The petitioner and the fourth respondent were declared unsuccessful.

Questioning the validity of the election of the first three respondents, the petitioner stated among other grounds, that voting papers were issued by the municipal clerks indiscriminately to all persons who applied for them, without taking care to ascertain their identity.

IMPERSONATIONS.

He also alleged that a large number of impersonators were actually detected and reported to the Polling Officer but no steps were taken against them.

A large number of impersonated votes were cast in favour of the respondents in question.

The petitioner claimed that the election of either of the respondents be declared invalid and set aside, and that the petitioner and the fourth respondent be declared elected.

The first three respondents in their statements denied the allegations made by the petitioner and submitted that the petition was "false and vexatious" and that the allegations were vague.

Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

Bombay—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porbander.

Pain gone in a week!

"I have suffered from Duodenal Ulcer for the past 10 years, with continual pain, unable to eat anything substantial, my life being one of complete misery. Finally, I was admitted to Hospital about two years ago. The authorities then advised a diet for a year, and it at the end of that time things were no better. I should have undergone an operation."

"The pain disappeared, and I was as well as ever. My wife suggested Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, and really the results astonished everyone who knew me. Before that week was out my pain had gone. It is now a year since I started taking your powder. During this time I have not had any pain or trouble." A.W.

Many thousands of letters like that tell how wonderfully Maclean Brand Stomach Powder treats every kind of stomach trouble. One thing is important. It must be the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder—you can always tell it by the signature "Alex. C. Maclean" on bottle and carton. It is never sold loose. Only Powder or Tablets. From all Chemists and Stores.

Be sure you buy the carton with the red seal. See the signature.

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Gossage Cup Football

Y. M. C. A. And Friend's Union Draw After Depressing Display

Another colourless game awaited the sparsely occupied stands on the third day of the Gossage Cup Tournament when the Y.M.C.A. drew with the Friend's Union S.C., neither side being able to score in spite of extra time.

The Friend's Union played in an utterly detached fashion, showing little understanding of each other's play and still lesser accuracy in their kicking. The display of the Y.M.C.A. in the first half was tolerably good, but with the breather they appeared to have breathed in the infection from their opponents, and in the second half the game dwindled into a sorry ordeal of the most depressing type of football.

There were supporters of the Friend's Union S.C. who, in extenuation of their display, offered the excuse that three of their best men were debarred by the Officials from participation in the game, and that substitutes had to be fielded in consequence. This, however, was the club's own fault, inasmuch as it did not care to arrange about the transfers of these men who had previously donned other colours in the Nadrkarni Cup this season. After all, these are regulations governing this competition as any other, which competing clubs should make it a point to observe.

THE GAME

In the seventh minute, the Friend's Union lost what should have been a certain goal when the Y.M.C.A. goalie failed to gather the ball, but Saidu, the Union's centre-forward dilly-dallied with the ball when a

mere push would have done the trick. After this, and right until half time, the Y.M.C.A. monopolised the doings and worked up the ball time and again up to 15 yards range from the Union's goal, but they appeared almost to have signed a pledge to do everything except shoot, and the Union chanced ends with their goal intact.

On resumption, the Friend's Union continued to play in the same colourless fashion as in the first half, and there was much aimless and random kicking all over the field. They seemed satisfied as long as the ball was kept in the air, and with it also the danger to their goal. And with the Y.M.C.A. also adopting similar tactics in this period, there was a complete absence of intelligent manoeuvring, and it was left to chance to do something decisive and bring about a result.

In the extra time that followed, things looked a wee bit threatening for the Y.M.C.A. when two of their backs collided in front of their goal-mouth, and Saidu, the Union centre-forward, was left with the ball and a wide yawning goal, but this player sent the ball soaring gloriously over the cross-bar. The teams will meet again to-day at 4-30 p.m.

THE TEAMS:

Y.M.C.A.—York; McMorran and Slewis; Shah, Mulleneax and H. Alexander; Jesudian, Barber, V. Alexander, Duthie and Ali.

FRIEND'S UNION S.C.: Sonmogan; Mahadev and Sayanna; Pimpalgaoker, Thata and Narayan; Ramchandra, Augunde, Saidu, Govind and Antaraj.

REFEREE: Mr. L. Hibbert.

TO-DAY'S GAME

4-45 p.m.: Caltex v. G.I.P. Rly.

Tommy Farr fights Larry Gains at Cardiff on May 17. The number of rounds has at present not been decided.

THE DRAMA OF A WIFE AND A RIVAL WHO UNDERSTOOD

THE GREAT WALTZ

M-G-M's Masterpiece
Louise Rainer, Fernand Gravet,
Miliza Korjus

TO-DAY

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Also Latest Universal News-Reel.
SUN. 30TH APR. MORNING SHOW
AT 10 A.M.

MARIE WALEWSKA

GRETA GARBO & CHARLES BOYER.

KING OF THE TURF

A Great Human Story

EXCELSIOR

4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

OBJECT OF 'VIGILANCE'

Bombay Association's Work During Past Year

What are the aims and objects of the Vigilance Association in Bombay? It does not aim at complete abolition of prostitution, said Mr. M. J. Antia, Principal of Sydenham College, presiding at the annual meeting of the Vigilance Association at the Secretariat on Monday.

Mr. Antia said many people were under the impression that the aim of the Association was to abolish prostitution. Its members were considered to be a body of idealists and visionaries without a practical grasp of the vast problem which confronted them. The speaker, therefore, categorically stated that the aim of the Association was not to stamp out prostitution. There was, however, a vast difference between abolishing prostitution and preventing commercialised trafficking in women and children. And it was the latter aspect of the problem with which the Association was concerned. This was an important distinction and one which could not be too strongly stressed.

"REGULATION" SYSTEM. Mr. Antia did not think that the recommendations of the League of Nations Commission for the "regulation" of brothels was practicable as under "regulation" system prostitutes were registered, forced to become inmates of licensed brothels and submitted to periodical medical inspection. Many countries, he said, had discarded this system.

OBJECT OF VIGILANCE. We pointed out that the Vigilance Association did not aim at the abolition of prostitution, but only at those who lived on earnings of prostitution. He suggested for the establishment of centres in various localities in the city and the suburbs. In addition to these centres, communal organisations should also be established, as certain problems affecting the women of a particular community could best be understood and tackled by members of the community.

Mr. Antia made an appreciative reference to the work carried on by the "shelter" maintained by the Association. The maintenance of the "shelter" was an integral part of the work of the Association and it had been successful in reclaiming a number of women and children from evil ways. Mr. Antia concluded with an appeal to the public of the city to help the Association with financial support.

Mr. U. Ba Lwin, who is actively associated with the Vigilance Association in Burma spoke of the inestimable help the high minded Christians in that country.

The report which was moved by the chairman was adopted. Mr. R. P. Masani, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, was elected president of the Association for the ensuing year. Lady Blackwell, Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle and Mr. M. J. Antia were elected vice-presidents and Mr. P. J. Shroff and Mr. Joseph Calan, joint Honorary Secretaries.

KOLABA DISTRICT BOARD ELECTION

(From Our Correspondent) ALIBAG, April 27.

The voting for the remaining 26 seats of the Kolaba District Local Board takes place to-morrow at the various polling stations. Election for five seats has already taken place without contest.

Mr. M. K. Padri has been returned for the Karjat Reserved Seat, Messrs. Dond Sahab Gulam Mahomed of Khopoli and Qazi Ali Chimali have been returned to the two special Muslim seats and Messrs. P. S. Kale (Congress) and Babansahb Bhilde (Independent) have been returned for the Khalapur group.

Luggage Lorry Catches Fire

(From Our Correspondent) POONA, April 27.

A luggage lorry laden with merchandise consisting of flour bags and oil tins suddenly caught fire, while being started on Tilak Road last afternoon.

Conflagration was instantaneous and soon the whole body was enveloped by flames. The driver of the lorry jumped out and escaped unhurt, but the cleaner who could not open the door immediately was hurt by burns. He had been removed to the hospital. The lorry had come from Sangli and was on its way to Bombay. The fire was put out by fire engine which soon arrived on the spot.

On the occasion of the Coronation of H. H. Maharaja Pratapsingh Gaekwar death sentences of nine convicts were converted to life imprisonment; 92 convicts were released, and sentences of imprisonment of 670 convicts have been reduced.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
8-0 a.m. Pearu Qawwal 8-20 News
In English 8-30 Instrumental Melodies
12-30 p.m. Bai Azambal of Kolhapur 1-0 Market Rates 1-10
Three Ghazals 1-20 Subtelies
1-30 Music 3-30 Film Songs 4-0
Radio Pogram 4-15
Four corners 6-0 Master
Shridhar 6-15 Triveni on Sarangi
6-25 Following the foot prints 6-30
for Bhumiyan 7-30 Commercial
News 7-45 Gulshan Sufi 8-0 Wit &
Nitwit (Marathi) 8-15 Light
Songs 8-30 Chandaleen Marathi
play 8-55 Nautch Dhun 9-0 News
in Hindustani 9-15 Gulshan Sufi
9-30 News in English 9-50 Film
review 10-5 B M Devlankar 10-20
Bai Azambal of Kolhapur 11-0
Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
8-0 to 9-0 a.m. & 12-30 to 2-30
p.m. As in Bombay I.
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
3-30 to 4-30 as in Bombay I
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
6-0 to 6-30 As in Bombay I 6-30
Children's Hour 7-30 to 7-45 As in
Bombay I 7-45 B M Devlankar 8-0
to 8-15 as in Bombay I 8-15 Gul-
shan Sufi 8-30 to 9-15 as in Bom-
bay I 9-15 K L Saigal 9-30 to 10-5
as in Bombay I 10-5 Grand Sym-
phony Orchestra 10-10 Rosalie
Castle: Mezzo Soprano 10-20
Grand Symphony Orchestra 10-25
Ellie Millet Pianoforte Recital 10-40
Millet Pianoforte Recital 10-40
Mehli Mehta Violin Recital 11-0
Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Recitation from Qur-
ran. 7-45 Naat-i-Rasul 7-50 Banne
Khan and Party 8-0 Raftiqabai
1-30 p.m. Hamd-O-Sana 2-0
Filmland 6-10 Banne Khan and
Party 6-35 Rahimuddin Khan 7-0
Delhi Radio Orchestra 7-5 Raftiqabai
7-15 For villagers 8-0 Joag of
Arc by P H Quraishi 8-15 Raftiqabai
8-30 Radio orchestra 3-35
Banne Khan and Party 9-0 Rahi-
muddin Khan of Indore 9-50 Raftiqabai
10-0 My best news-scoop
by Ivor Jehu 10-15 Rahimuddin
Khan of Indore: 10-45 Banne
Khan Qawwal 11-0 Late News.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
7-30 to 8-30 a.m. & 1-30 p.m.
to Tickle the toes
60.43 metres (4,960 kc/s)
6-0 to 6-35 as in Delhi I. 6-35
Kumari N S Gupta 7-15 Kumari
N S Gupta 7-30 Raftiqabai 7-45
Banne Khan and Party 8-0 as in
Delhi I 8-15 Rahimuddin Khan
8-45 P S Mukerji 9-0 Raftiqabai
9-15 to 9-50 as in Delhi I 9-50
Theodore Challaipine 10-0 As in
Delhi I 10-15 Modern Classic

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)
7-30 to 8-30 a.m. & 1-30 to 2-30
p.m. As in Delhi I.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
6-0 to 7-15 as in Delhi I 7-15
to 8-0 as in Delhi I 8-0 to 11-0 as
in Delhi I

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s)
7-0 p.m. Announcements in
Pashto 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi I

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings
for Calcutta time.)
370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
12-30 p.m. Variety in song 12-50
Music 1-25 Market Rates in Eng-
lish 1-30 Readings from Quran
1-45 Too high price 2-5 Islamic
Records 5-0 Children's hour 6-0
for children 6-40 When sun goes
down 7-30 Tune in & listen to 8-0
A I R Players present 9-0 Special
programme.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)
12-30 to 2-30 As in Calcutta I
61.93 metres (4,840 kc/s)
5-0 to 10-30 As in Calcutta I.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
5-0 p.m. Songs from stage by
P S Krishnaswamy Iyengar and
Party 5-30 P Hayagriva Acharya
Vocal Hindustani 6-30 songs from
stage by P S Krishnaswamy Iyen-
gar and Party 7-0 Carnatic Or-
chestra Kamboji 7-15 Redder
Corpuscles (Tamil) 7-30 M
Swaminatha Pillai of Tiruvizhi-
malai: Flute 9-20 Woman by A
G Vere 9-35 Carnatic Orchestra
9-45 Panruti sister: Vocal.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)
5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras I. 6-0
Tolu Bommalata by Prayaga Na-
rasimha Sastry and Party 6-30 to
9-35 as in Madras I.
9-35 Symphonie Espagnole (Vio-
lin Orchestra) 10-0 Night at Ballet
10-30 Epilogue.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. Sain Bakht Jamal
Qawwal of Malkawal 6-20 Khur-
shedbal Hujruwall 6-40 Sain
Bakht Jamal Qawwal of Malkawal
7-0 for Countryside 7-45 Khur-
shedbal Hujruwall 8-0 Agha
Hashr 9-0 Sain Bakht Jamal Qaw-
wal of Malkawal 9-15 News in
Hindustani 9-30 News in English
9-50 Athens' by J W Ward 10-5 An
hour of Music.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. S D Apte of Allahabad
6-20 Khurshedbal 6-45 Mujaddid
Mian 7-10 Pageant of Hindi Poe-
try 7-20 S D Apte of Allahabad
7-35 Mujaddid Mian 7-45 Khur-
shedbal 8-0 A musician (Hindus-
tani) 8-15 In memoriam: Hashr
9-50 Hashr's Ghazals 10-10 S D
Apte of Allahabad 10-25 Khur-
shedbal.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Theatre Composers
8-30 Last dart 9-15 Golf: English
Native Amateur Championship
9-30 News 9-45 Recital by Cath-
erine Stewart (Contralto) 10-0
Scottish Dance Music 10-20 Sports
News.

River Of Alcohol Sweeping Away Health, Honour And Happiness

(PROHIBITION DEPT. AHMEDABAD.)

Mr. George W. M. Reynolds, world famous novelist writing about Alcohol fifty years ago, in his novel "The Mysteries of London" says:—

"What crimes, what follies have been perpetrated for Gin! A river of Alcohol rolls through the land, sweeping away health, honour and happiness with its remorseless tide. The creaking gibbet, and the prison ward—the gloomy hulk, and the silent penitentiary—the tomb-like workhouse, and the loathsome Hospital—the galling chain, and the spirit-breaking tread-wheel—the frightful mad-cell, and the public dissecting room—the death-bed of despair, and the grave of the suicide, are indebted for many, many victims to thee most potent Gin."

O Gin! the genius of accident and the bad angel of offences wait upon thee! Thou art the juggler, beneath whose wheels millions throw themselves in blind adoration.

WHILST THY DOMAIN LASTS. The pawnbroker points to thee and says "Whilst thy dominion lasts I am sure to thrive."

The Medical-man smiles as he marks thy progress, for he knows that thou leadest a ghastly train—apoplexy, palsy, Dropsy, Delirium, Tremens, Constipation, Madness. The undertaker chuckles when he remembers thine influence, for

he says within himself "Thou art the angel of death."

And Satan rejoices in his kingdom, well knowing how thickly it can be populated by thee!

Yes, great is thy power, O Gin! Thou keepest pace with the progress of civilization and thou art made the companion of the Bible. For when the missionary takes the word of God to the savage in some far distant clime, he bears the fire-water with him at the same time. While his right hand points to the paths of peace and salvation, his left scatters the seeds of misery, disease, death and damnation!

INSTRUMENT OF EVIL. Yes: great is thy power O Gin! A terrible instrument of evil art thou. Thou sweepst over the world with the wing of the pestilence; thy breath is that of a plague—like the poisonous garment of dejection on the burning limbs of the Centaur, doest thou cling around thy victims.

And where the grave-yard is heaped up with mouldering bones—and where disease and death prevail in all their most keenly felt, and poverty is most pinching and where the walls of hapless children ascent to heaven in vain appeal against the cruelty of inhuman parents, and where crime is most diabolical, there are thy triumphs, there are thy victories!

Jepsen Hockey Tournament

LUSITANIAN "B" HAVE RUNAWAY VICTORY

LOSER'S GREATLY HANDICAPPED BY STAR PIVOT'S ABSENCE

Play continues to be singularly uneventful as the process of elimination goes on in the Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament—two more matches being decided on the B.P.H.A. ground last evening. It's indeed a pity that a tournament of this nature with a necessary limited domain and whose primary function is to acclimatize rabbits to 'top-flight' conditions—should be acting as a 'foll' and not as a prelude to its great predecessor—the Aga Khan Cup championships. A reversal of the present arrangement is bound to promote more 'definit' the interests of players and spectators alike—besides taking the sponsors a step nearer the realisation of their aim—which is, or at least, which should be the aim of all athletic competitions—that of furthering the cause of sport through a 'universal' glorification of its best traditions. Now for an epitome of the evening's play.

RODRIGUES' THREE GOALS.

The Lusitanian's second string had things very much their own way against a depleted Burnmah Shell side. The latter being greatly handicapped by the absence of their captain and star pivot Summerhays—who recently sailed for England—functioned like 'sheep' without a 'shepherd.' Rodrigues opened the Lusitanians' account with a well-placed angular tap. (1-0). Forcing the pace the club soon increased the lead—A. Fernandez smartly connecting an accurate flank pass with a rising first-timer. (2-0).

Rodrigues adding two more goals in quick succession, the Burnmah Shell were already four goals down at recess time. On resumption however, Dowson reduced the lead—turning to account an advantageous position during a 'short corner' melee. But Rosario, the Lusitanians' left-winger, who along with his 'gallery mate' M. D'Souza had been hotly responsible for much that was threatening in their team's several attacks—soon restored the margin with an elusive 'taken-on-the-run' shot—just on the wake of the final whistle.

RESULT:

LUSITANIAN "B" 4
BURMAH SHELL S. O. 1
THE TEAMS WERE:
LUSITANIAN "B"—Almeida, S. Pinto and J. Fernandez, R. Fer-

andez, J. Pinto and V. D'Souza, E. Fernandez, A. Fernandez, Rodrigues, M. D'Souza and Rosario.

BURMAH SHELL S. C.—Jackson, Premial and Marrett, Rasquinha, Whyne and Pattaleiram, Jones, Dowson, Coutis, Whyte and Saidanna.

Umpires: Messrs. Read and Scott.

PAREL WIN RE-PLAY.

Earlier in the evening Parel Sporting playing 'healthier' hockey and utilising the opportunities offered, to greater advantage—won their replayed encounter against Khatau Sports. The exchanges were throughout more or less even—the being not much to choose between the two sides. Parel took the lead early in the first half—Kutappa sounding the boards with a rather 'flukish' one. (1-0). Medora, however, soon levelled matters for Khatau—leaving Desai with a half-hearted flick into the left corner of the net. (1-1). Half-time arrived with the teams on equal terms. On changing ends Parel—who had throughout had a territorial advantage over their opponents—increased the pressure, and with D. Gibson, their brilliant spear-head sounding the boards twice in rapid succession, all seemed to be up with the Khatau side. But the latter rallied vigorously in the closing stages—and just before full time D'Mello reduced the lead with a fast first-timer. The final whistle sounded with Parel worthy winners—on the day's play and Khatau equally worthy losers.

RESULT:

PAREL SPORTING 3
KHATAU SPORTS 2

THE TEAMS WERE:

PAREL SPORTING—Desai, Rebellio and V. Pereira, Patrick, Daya and Dias, Gonsalves, R. Gibson, D. Gibson, Kutappa and Newnes.

KHATAU SPORTS—Lopes, Reuben and Michael, Ummer, Benny and D'Souza, Medora, D'Mello, Fernandez, Adam and Kadri.

Umpires: Messrs. Critchell and Warner.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4-15 p.m. Chemdyes v. Christ Church and Barnes "B."
5-30 p.m. B.R.A. Sports v. Christ Church and Barnes "A."

GOSSAGE CUP CHARITY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT, 1939, DRAW

1st Round.	2nd Round.	Date.
1. Bye	Georgian S.	29/4
2. Bye	British Inf. F.	4-30
3. Bye	B. E. S. T.	29/4
4. Bye	Lever Bros.	5-45
5. Bye	Burnmah-Shell	5-45
6. Bye	W.I.A.A. Staff	29/4
15. Bye	Caltex S.C.	29/4
16. Bye	G.I.P. Rly.	29/4

All matches commence at 5-45 p.m. Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays (two matches) 4-30 p.m. and 5-45 p.m.

In the event of a drawn game, 5 minutes extra time will be played each way (except Semi-Finals and Final) In the event of a further draw after extra time, the re-play will take place on the following day at 4-30 p.m.

The Committee reserve the right to amend or alter the above dates as occasion arises.

Note:—Being a charity tournament, players are permitted entrance, by the centre gate, free on the day only when their teams are playing.

ENGLISH AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON: April 27.

At Southport on Birkdale Links in the English Amateur Golf Championship, J. J. Pennink, winner for the last two years, was beaten in the fourth round by 18-year-old boy international player, Ronald White, who is a local player, at the 19th.

White was one up at the turn and was three up with five to play. Pennink squared at the 17th, losing an extra hole, misjudging the third shot.—Reuter.

Another Surprise

Another unexpected defeat was that of Harry Bentley, winner in 1936, by E. Nugenthead, London golfer, at the 19th. The major match of this round, between former winners Leonard Crawley and Stanley Lunt resulted in a two-and-one win for Crawley, after being one down at the 9th.

Crawley thus avenged his defeat by Lunt at the 37th in 1934 final.—Reuter.

LONDON.—The Premier announced that "Repulse" is not going to Canada.—Reuter.

THOUSAND GUINEAS PROBABLES

LONDON, April 27.

Following alterations have been made in One Thousand Guineas probabilities:—Crouh Rides Wave-length or Her Slipper; Cliff Richards rides Amy Robsart, Jones rides Galatea, Richardson, Titbit, Simpson, Seaway, Samwragg rides Arsenal. No jockeys have been chosen for Curtaicall and Inferred.

Omit Romulea and Bulledesavon.—Reuter.

LIBRARIES IN KOLABA VILLAGES

Bombay Government's Scheme

(From Our Correspondent) ALIBAG, April 27.

The Government of Bombay has decided to present a box of books worth Rs. 50 to 50 village libraries in Kolaba District on the condition that four responsible people in every village should undertake to collect Rs. 50 and arrange to house a library. Applications are directed to be sent to Mr. V. G. Limaye, Secretary, Kolaba District Congress Committee.

RHEUMATIC PAINS GONE IN 2 DAYS

From England there comes a story that will cheer every rheumatic sufferer in the country. Mrs. A. Salt had been in the grip of rheumatism for years. She spent large sums of money vainly in an effort to stop the pain and misery. Then she bought a supply of Fynnon Salt. Now let her own words tell you the result.

"I have been taking your Fynnon Salt. I had pains in my hip and have spent hundreds of pounds at Spas and Doctors and have not received any good. After two days the bad pain stopped and I can walk again."

Why does Fynnon Salt relieve Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, etc., even when the other remedies fail? The reason is simple. Fynnon Salt is nature's own remedy. Fynnon Salt consists of curative mineral salts like those found in the waters at world-famous spas. When you put a dose of Fynnon Salt into water you have the equivalent medicinal value of three glasses of actual spa waters. That is why it is so effective in driving Rheumatism out of the system. Get a bottle to-day from any chemist, store or bazaar. Sold only in green and red labelled bottles in green and red cartons. In case of difficulty, write to: J. L. Morrison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Fort-Jay.

THE BEST SHOW IN THE TOWN TO-DAY

Sitara

EZRA MIR'S Grandest Gayest Musical Feast of the year

Now running to Record Breaking Houses at

IMPERIAL CINEMA

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 9, 1935
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Awwal 7, 1358
Parsi: Avon 25, 1938
High tide: 6.57, 19.40
Low tide: 1.32, 13.08
Sunrise: 6h. 13m.
Sunset: 7h. 0m.

Indian Motion Picture Congress Exhibition, Governor to open, Marine Drive Reclamation Estate, 6-15 p.m.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY
"The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 22nd April 1939 was 356; of these 236 were males and 120 females."

BALKAN-JI-BARI
Shrimati Ratan Beha Mehta of Baroda will meet Khair Balkan-Ji-Bari children at Laxmi Nagar Pavilion Hall, 10th Road on Sunday, April 30, at 8.30 a.m. A programme of stories, songs and games has been arranged.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION BOMBAY
The following have been elected as office-bearers for the year 1939-1940:—
Mr. T. K. Amin President; T. C. Kulkarni Vice-President; B. T. Anchan Hon. Gen. Secretary; B. S. Amin Assistant Hon. Gen. Secretary; Baboo S. Amin Hon. Treasurer; M. P. Sanil President, Educational Committee; K. D. Mulky Secretary, Educational Committee; K. M. Khotian President, Gen. Help Committee and B. S. Kirodian Secretary Gen. Help Committee.

FIRST NIGHT OF YOUR LIFE TO-DAY!

Gala Opening

TO-DAY AT 6-15 P. M.

H. E. SIR ROGER LUMLEY
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY



Has kindly consented to inaugurate

TO-DAY AT
6-15 P. M.

Indian Film Industry

SILVER JUBILEE

EXHIBITION

LOCATION: MARINE DRIVE,

ORGANISED BY:
THE INDIAN MOTION PICTURE CONGRESS

The Exhibition will be OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
To-day From 8-30 p. m. and
DAILY: 5 P. M. TO MIDNIGHT

Admission-Fee:
ANNAS 4 ONLY per head

SPECIAL FEATURES of this Exhibition

- (1) This Exhibition is the FIRST of its kind in the whole of India.
- (2) It contains ALL the forms of AMUSEMENT common to the other exhibitions.
- (3) It will show you HOW FILMS ARE ACTUALLY MADE.
- (4) YOUR FAVOURITE SCREEN-STARS. Will Be There to Favour You with their AUTOGRAPHS.
- (5) SPECIAL RADIO-Programmes.
- (6) "BRINDABAN"—The Pleasure-Garden where you can have EXCELLENT Refreshments, Drinks and sweet Music.
- (7) CRECHE: Special arrangement for your children, when you will be enjoying the EXHIBITION.

AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Tumhari Jeet" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Birth of Shivaji" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Service Ltd." Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"King of the Turf" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"St. Louis Blues" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sitara" Daily at 4-15, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Brahmachari" Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Jungle King" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
METRO—"Dramatic School" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Daughter of Marathas" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Her Last Desire" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Brahmachari" Time as usual.
NEW EMPIRE—"Yes My Darling Daughter" Daily at 1, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Little Miss Broadway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Maza Mulga" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Great Waltz" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Keep Smiling" To-day only at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SURVEY—"Heel Saral" Daily at 1-45, 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

Sunder Prashad, who is one of the several artists who will perform at a concert on Sunday, at C. J. Hall in aid of Abdul Karim Khan Memorial Fund.

LITERACY DRIVE IN BOMBAY

"War From The Air"

(From B. L. C. C.)
Aeroplane will play a part in the crusade against illiteracy declared by the Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee in the city of Bombay and suburbs. In co-operation with Bombay Flying Club, leaflets on the Literacy Campaign will be dropped from the air on the city of Bombay on Sunday the 30th April, 1939, just on the eve of the "Literacy Drive".

URDU ORGANISERS' MEETING
A meeting of all those who have enrolled themselves as Organisers in the Urdu Section Bombay Literacy Campaign will be held to-day Friday at 223, Rippon Road, Madanpura at 9 p. m. in order to discuss various important problems in connection with the starting of classes definitely from the 1st of May, 1939.

MAIN ORGANISERS' MEETING
An urgent meeting of all the main Organisers of the different Wards will be held to-day at 7 p. m. in the Social Service League Hall, Bombay 4.

TELUGU TEACHERS' AND TRAINING CLASSES
A training class for Telugu Teachers will be conducted by Mr. A. Row at R. M. Bhattacharya School opposite Kamgar Maidan, Parel, to-day and to-morrow, between the hours 5-30 and 6-30 p.m.

WORLD LITERACY MEETING
The public meeting in connection with the Literacy Campaign April, 1939, at World announced to be held to-day (Friday), will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee and not under that of the Independent Labour Party.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN MEETING
Under the auspices of the Literacy Campaign Committee, Parel Branch a public meeting will be held at Bhoirpada Village at 9 p.m. to-day (Friday). Another mass meeting will be held at Dharavi Municipal Chawls to-morrow (Saturday), at 7-30 p.m.
A third mass meeting will be held at Matunga Labour Camp, to-morrow (Saturday), at 9 p.m.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE
There will be no meeting of the Improvements Committee on Tuesday, the 2nd May, 1939.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS
The Governor of Bombay presided at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund at Government House on Thursday.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE
The Dramatic Club of the House will stage an Urdu drama named "Vidhava" or "Progressor" in aid of the Club to-morrow (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. in the House Premises.

MAHARASHTRA RAJAKIYA SABHA
Pandit Dinkar Shastri Kanade will deliver a lecture on "The position of Maharashtra in future India" at the Hall of the Young Men's Hindu Association's Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. Dr. V. B. Gandhi will take the chair on the occasion.

INDIAN MOTION PICTURE EXHIBITION
The opening ceremony of the Indian Motion Picture Silver Jubilee Exhibition will be held to-day (Friday), at 6-15 p.m. at Marine Drive Reclamation Estate, H. E. Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, will inaugurate the Exhibition.

EROS Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M. Ph. 22519.

The Grandest of all Blues Songs is the year's Hit Picture!



EXTRA "POPEYE" CARTOON
"Spotlight" and Latest Paramount British News

PROHIBITION PROPAGANDA

Bombay Govt.'s Plan Of Intensive Drive In City

BOMBAY, Thursday.
Various methods of conducting effective propaganda in favour of prohibition, it is understood, will be utilised by the Government of Bombay prior to August 1 when the City will go dry. The Government will give prizes for the best dramas, poems, stories or skits written in Indian languages on the evils of drink. Cartoons which bring home to the citizens an idea of the havoc which alcohol is capable of working will be exhibited in every street so as to attract the attention of pedestrians. Route marches by volunteers cycle processions, "prabhat pheries" and visits to different Wards by motor trucks fitted with loud-speakers will be some of the items in the prohibition propaganda.

Kher And Latthe For Calcutta

BOMBAY, Thursday.
The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher and the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, who are members of the All-India Congress Committee, left for Calcutta by mail this evening.

INDIGENOUS MEDICINE AND BOMBAY GOVT.

BOMBAY, April 25.
With a view to helping the cause of Ayurved and the Unani System of medicine the Bombay Government, it is understood, are shortly modifying the rules of the Indian Medical Practitioners Act to bring within its scope Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners also.

With the same end in view Government contemplate sending a number of students to the Tibbia College, Delhi by giving them scholarships.—United Press.

Inspection Of B. I. T. Tenements

Members of the Improvements Committee will assemble near the Tram Terminus at King's Circle, Matunga, to-day at 8 a. m. (Bombay Time) and thence proceed to inspect in pursuance of Improvements Committee Resolution No. 62, dated the 25th April 1939, the B. I. T. Tenements, Cottages, etc., situated at Matunga (G. I. P. Railway Side).

Kalyan's Welcome To Mahatmaji

(From A Correspondent.)
On his way to Calcutta by the Nagpur Mail on 25th instant in the evening Mahatmaji was given hearty reception and garlanded in three (Handspan) by Sjt. R. M. Patwardhan President City Congress Committee and by Dr. Bhagwan Oka of the Taluka Congress Committee respectively.

City's Health Returns

The health returns of Bombay during the 16th week of 1939, i.e., the week ended 22nd April, 1939, were as under:—
The total mortality was 40 more than in the last week and the death rate registered was 25.5 on the Census population of 1931 which compares favourably with that for the 16th week of 1938, viz. 7.2 and the death rate 32.2. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 620 and the death rate 27.7.

Out of the total deaths, 129 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, smallpox caused 5 attacks (including three imported—one each from Media, Sawantwadi and Kandivali) and 6 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent. There were 6 deaths from Typhoid. Cerebro-spinal fever caused 4 attacks and 2 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 745 which compares favourably with that for the 16th week of 1938 viz. 592 and 617 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1934-38).

FAREWELL TO 'ORIENTAL' OFFICIAL

Farewell Party by the officers and members of the Staff and Representatives of Oriental Life Office, Bombay, in honour of Mr. J. D. Pastakia, B.A., A.C.L.S., Assistant Secretary (Claims) at Sir C. J. Hall to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas will preside.

"WHAT DOES THE MUSLIM LEAGUE WANT?"

The above will be subject of a public lecture by Sir M. K. Delhavi to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla.

UNION BANK SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Mr. Bhargava, Secretary, Union Bank of India, writes:—
While thanking you for the information given by you in your to-day's paper regarding our Safe Deposit Vault we have to draw your attention that the working hours on Sundays and Bank holidays are from 10 to 12 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening and not from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. as mentioned therein.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

In the past years it has been noticed that the cleaning of gutters along roads to let the rain water flow is commenced at a time when it is impossible to complete it before the monsoon with the result that, most of the gutters are left choked up, thus flooding the roadway, causing any amount of inconvenience to the public.

This sort of affair has been noticed year in and year out in the Bandra Municipal area with the result that just a few showers flood many of the roadways.

The attention of this municipa-

lity is also drawn to the St. Paul's Road, in the Kantwady Scheme which for many days during the monsoon season make the appearance of the area look like Venice.

The Suburban Municipalities would also do well to keep a strict check or ditches near residential dwellings as there collect water which collects for months and become breeding grounds for mosquitoes, thus endangering the health of the public. They might either block these ditches themselves or get the owners to do the same.

AMATEUR CINE SOCIETY

BOMBAY, Thursday.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Amateur Cine Society of India following were elected as office-bearers for the year 1939-40:—

Mr. R. S. Harper Collins, President; Mr. E. G. Lazarus, Vice-President; Mr. S. V. Dayal, Hon. Treasurer; Mr. K. S. Hirlekar, Hon. Secretary.

Following were elected as members:—
Mr. E. Banasinska, Mr. M. A. Fazalbhoy, Mr. S. N. Kotwal, Mr. B. P. Marker, Mr. M. K. Setty, Mr. Haridas Gopaladas, Mr. N. J. Nalawalla, Dr. B. B. Yodh, Mr. R. Lowe, Mr. J. N. Unwalla and Mr. J. A. Lal-kaka.

A resolution was passed authorising the Hon. Secretary, Mr. K. S. Hirlekar, who has left for Europe, to represent "the Society at the Amateur Cine Congress to be held at Zurich in June 1939 and to convey to other cine societies on the Continent the Society's fraternal greetings.

Khanolkar Memorial Fund

The Secretary of the Khanolkar Memorial Fund writes:—

A special programme of vocal and instrumental music of Mr. Manhar Barve and dance performance of Miss Prabhavati Kale has been arranged at the Dandekar Thackersey Hall Parel, at 8-45 pm. on Saturday the 29th April in aid of the Khanolkar Memorial Fund.

Rao Sahib Dr. R. D. Khanolkar, who was a victim of the Quetta tragedy, was a well-known pioneer in social reform, educational progress and a scholar. He encouraged various progressive activities with financial help and the personal influence he possessed and the Memorial Fund desires to establish educational scholarships in honour of his memory.

The Fund Committee hopes that not only his numerous admirers but the general public that appreciates his life work will help the effort to commemorate the Doctor's name in a cause that he so ardently cherished by attending this function of rare musical value. Mr. Barve needs no introduction to the public and Miss Kale is a talented danseuse.

RAJAPUR PEASANTS' DEMANDS

(From Our Correspondent)

RATNAGIRI, April 25.
The peasants of 13 villages including Karak, Sangari, etc. in Rajapur Taluka, situate at the foot of the Ghats met in a conference a few days ago to greet Messrs. B. R. Rane, M.L.A. and Padhye pleader, and other Congress workers, who had specially gone there to acquaint themselves with the grievances of the peasants. The peasants placed some of their grievances before the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, in the course of his tour through this District last December. The Premier desired to obtain detailed information about their grievances, which it was the object of the leader mentioned above to know and to communicate to the Premier.

Resolutions were passed at the meeting expressing the demands of the peasants, notable among which were the following:—
(i) There should be a fresh survey of the 13 villages. (ii) The total revenue of the village should equal the amount agreed to be paid by the Khots to the Inamdar at the time of the Exchange deed. (iii) All inequitable taxes should be abolished.

A committee was also formed to communicate future grievances and to have them redressed.

On the 21st inst. an 'Ah Home' was held in honour of H. H. the Rajasahab of Miraj, in the Native General Library at Mahabeshaw. Amongst those present were the Chief Sahab of Aundh, Begum Sahaba and Nawab of Savanur and Chief Sahab of Bhor.

Beauty will reward you

A lovely, clear, youthful complexion is the reward of every woman who realizes that Nature needs her help. Every night while we sleep Nature means the outer layer of skin gradually to disappear as it was worn out, but often minute particles of this old, worn-out skin cling up the pores and positively stifle the young, growing skin. Then comes the time when it is to be massaged your face and neck each night with pure Mercolized Wax. Then, while you sleep, the Mercolized Wax will be gently, imperceptibly dissolving away every clinging particle of the old, weathered skin revealing the fresh, new, lighter-coloured skin beneath. But be sure to get pure Mercolized Wax (containing no animal fat) for nothing else works in quite the same natural way. Any Store or Bazaar will supply it.

Mercolized Wax

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NEW SONGS! NEW LAUGHS!!

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the sweethearts of 'Four Daughters' are together again!

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choice," you'll say, "for the swellest picture of the year!"

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1939

ADULT EDUCATION

The Bombay Literacy Campaign, which is proposed to be carried on in the city during the month of May, is but a part of a wider campaign for adult literacy or adult education in general, which is being carried on throughout the country. The campaign has come not a day too soon. Adult education has been wholly neglected all these years in every part of the country. So far as Bombay Province is concerned, of its population of about 9 million persons over 19 years of age as many as 8 millions are illiterate, the literacy for adult women being nearly 97 per cent. Yet in 1936-37 there were only 180 schools for adults for the whole province with only 6229 pupils therein, which works out at 0.78 per thousand of illiterate adults. Could anything be more disgraceful? It almost seems as if adult education were regarded as no part of the duty of either Government or a local body but only as a luxury which the people might have if they liked at their own expense. Fortunately, the present Congress Government are showing a juster attitude towards adult education but they have to make amends on a vast scale for the neglect of the past Government.

Duty Of Government

It is necessary at this stage to have a clear conception of the objective in adult education. In a sense the objective is the same as in the case of education in general, and adult education, like general education, must have all its common grades, elementary, secondary and higher. But where 8 of 9 adults are illiterate and barely one in a thousand adult can with difficulty get any kind of education, the resources of the State available for adult education must be concentrated on elementary education for several years to come. Indeed, even to impart the barest literacy to adult illiterates is a huge task, though elementary education is a great deal more than mere literacy. That is why Congress Governments are concentrating on literacy campaign for adults and that too relying largely on private help in money or honorary

service. But it is necessary for Governments to realise the limitations of such campaigns. In the first place literacy imparted in too hurried a manner is not lasting and, secondly, honorary service on a large scale is likely to be haphazard, inexperienced and, therefore, for the cause, inefficient, while private donations can hardly prove adequate for the vast needs of adult education. We admit, nevertheless, every little help counts and must, therefore, be sought. But the point we have repeatedly is that it is the duty of the Government to promote adult education with or without private help.

Pioneer Work

So far as the Bombay City Literacy campaign is concerned, we have cordially welcomed it in spite of its imperfections because it has roused a good deal of enthusiasm for the cause, has created, so to say, a literacy conscience in many citizens in the shape of a desire to attain literacy or to impart it or to contribute towards its cost. The Social Service League is to be congratulated on undertaking the responsibility of making the campaign a success. The campaign is doing pioneer work on a large scale, and if the teachers' experiences are well utilised they will afford valuable material for research in teaching methods. Our main regret is that as most of the teachers are inexperienced and not sufficiently trained for the work, they cannot show lasting results in a month. We earnestly hope, therefore, that the good work so enthusiastically begun will be kept up in the interests of the present batches of pupils as well as future ones. In this connection we heartily commend to Government and the Bombay Municipality the valuable note on Adult Education and Literacy in the City of Bombay by Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Secretary, Schools Committee, wherein he makes out a strong case for bringing into existence a Central Organisation to guide and control adult education in the city.

With Clear Conscience!

Mr. Chamberlain's record of changes and somersaults in defiance of all considerations of national and international decency is bad enough. Infinitely worse is the fact that he justifies all his outrages with an appeal to his own conscience. His "perfectly clear" conscience is invariably the decisive and conclusive answer about his betrayals. His pledge to the Labour Party about conscription was a definite and unequivocal word of honour. He has coolly broken it. And the argument is, "My conscience is perfectly clear." What is the difference between such a man and Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini whose cynical disregard for undertakings is being denounced to-day—even by Mr. Chamberlain—as a crime against honesty and morality.

Mr. Chamberlain's offence is aggravated by the very circumstances which he pleaded in justification of his actions. If the gravity of the international situation and pressure from friends left him no alternative

but to break his word with a perfectly clear conscience should he not in fairness and on the same grounds have treated the other aspect of conscription similarly? This is precisely what he has not done. Human power, which is being conscripted now, but wealth and even profiteering have been let alone with a promise that they will be "appropriately" dealt with later on if and when war does break. The invidious distinction which betrays an open partiality for the wealthy classes and those who are making money now out of war supplies is obvious. And then what value can be attached to the word of a man who gave it while announcing the breach of an earlier and more unequivocal word? It is obvious that, in the midst of an international crisis involving Britain, Mr. Chamberlain is acting in the interests of his own class. Whatever he may or may not do in the future, to-day he is exploiting the dangers to Britain to force one-sided sacrifices upon the working class.

Cottage Industries

Those interested in cottage industries will find much useful material in the Report of the Industrial Survey Committee, appointed by the C. P. Government in December last, with Mr. J. C. Kumarappa as its Chairman. The Committee was asked to investigate and report on the possibilities of industrial development in the province, especially of cottage industries in the villages, with particular reference to what Government should do to promote such development. The Report commends a number of village industries such as paddy husking, flour-grinding, oil pressing, soap making, gur and sugar manufacture, bee-keeping and honey production, pottery,

glassware and bangles, cotton spinning, carding, spinning and weaving, sheep breeding and wool weaving, carpentry, blacksmithy, sericulture, mat weaving, rope-making, tanning, poultry-rearing, dairy farming, dyeing, toy-making, paper-making, lac industry and bamboo work. Most of these industries flourished in villages in the past and even now exist, though in a decadent condition. The Report shows how they can be revived with due state aid in a variety of ways. Speaking generally, the Committee suggests that "in villages the general order should be such that foreign goods should be the exception rather than the rule, to-day almost the reverse holds good."

Bombay Assembly Impressions

(By Wanderer)

"The Bombay Tortoise will outpace the Madras Hare," once said the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Bombay, taunting the Madras Premier at a public meeting in Bombay, shortly after the Haripura Congress. Then "C.R." in his usual twang, told the audience that in Madras he had banned all liquor publicity, whereas in Bombay he saw a huge beer bottle driven along in the streets on a motor lorry! The Bombay Premier was not slow to retort. The result? Within a few months, the Bombay Government launched what the Anglo-Indian Press called the "Bomb-shell" Budget.

The Budget sponsored by the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, swept the terribly "wet" city of Bombay off its feet. There is more boozing in Bombay than in any other city in India. And more men and women quite familiar with a frequent sip naturally got the shock of their lives, when the Finance Minister in his clear exposition drove home to them that Bombay must go dry from the 1st of August and the whole Province must follow suit by the end of the next year.

Amazing Contrast
It is somewhat staggering to note that half of the total Provincial revenue on liquor is provided by the Bombay City alone! And it is equally revealing that by taxing the properties in Bombay city and the Suburbs, one could get as much as 105 lakhs of rupees. But it should not be supposed that Bombay is a city of wealth and nothing else. Out of the 35,000 property-owners in the city, only 25 per cent. control as much as 80 per cent. of the annual rental income, estimated at Rs. 11 crores! And on the other side of the medal, one finds that nearly 80 per cent. of the 15 lakhs' population in the city, lives in one-room tenements, 12 per cent. lives in 2-room tenements. The remaining people occupy 3-room, 4-room and 5-room flats and entire bungalows! It is in this amazing contrast of wealth and poverty, of fashion and filth, of society and slums that the Finance Minister has to fish for what little he can get for enforcing the Congress programme.

Pioneering Work
How many of the critics of the Congress, I wonder, and how many among the Congressmen themselves are aware of the great significance of the words: "Congress Programme?" How many of us really realise that the Congressmen are doing the pioneering work of the Pilgrim Fathers, who went and founded colonies in America that was but a vast wilderness? Congress Ministers, backed up by their parties, are doing a stupendous job of clearing the slums. It started with the clearing of the mental slums and political sluggishness of the vast masses. The hunger in the land had sharpened the people's wits. And the Congressmen have stepped in to take charge of an otherwise hopeless situation. Out of this chaos resulting from generations of slavery, starvation, poverty and an apology for agriculture, the Congress Ministers are evolving order, and devising means whereby more money can be placed in the hands of the people, or money up to now misused and destroyed through drinking, can be redirected along more fruitful channels. All that is a big story not to the liking of those perpetual critics of the Congress, who were born with a leer on their faces.

Towering over the rest of the House, stood the three Ministers, Dr. Gilder, Mr. Kher and Mr. Latthe. Dr. Gilder was furious when someone from the Opposition benches hinted that Government should carry out their prohibition programme "boldly!" "Of course we are going to!" bawled the Doctor at the top of his voice with scorn in his tone against those who just a few minutes back wailed that the Ministers were going too fast.

Prime Minister Kher got into a spell of inspired oratory in defence of his Cabinet's proposals. He warmed up towards the end almost gripped at the thought that the opposition was manifest more as a self-imposed duty of the Opposition members than anything else. He would brook friendly counsel but not aimless, obstinate opposition. He exclaimed in reverberating tones that Government knew what the people of Bombay were capable of paying. If they paid voluntarily, well and good; if not, "we will make them pay."

A Politician's Minister.
Mr. Latthe is the most polite

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 5).

STALIN SPEAKS

Question Of Re-Division Of World By War Has Arisen

The extreme rareness of Stalin's public speeches, and the important role now played in world affairs by the Soviet Union have lent a deep interest to the five-hour Report delivered to the 18th. Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The following is the verbatim account of the opening passages of this Report.

Five years have gone by since the time of the 17th Congress. As you see, this is no small period. The world managed in this period to undergo considerable changes. States and countries, and their mutual relations in many respects, have become quite different. What changes exactly have taken place in this period in the international situation? What exactly has changed in the international and internal position of our country? For capitalist countries this period has been one of the most serious upheavals both in the economic and political sphere. In the economic sphere these years have been years of depression. And then beginning with the second half of the year 1937 there have been years of a new economic crisis. In the U. S. A., England and France—consequently years of new economic complications. In the political sphere these years have been years of serious political conflicts and upheavals. It is already the second year that a new imperialist war has been going on, waged on a huge expanse of territory from Shanghai to Gibraltar and involving over 500 millions of population. The map of Europe, Africa and Asia is being violently changed. The entire system of the post-war so-called peace regime has been shaken to its foundation. For the Soviet Union, on the contrary, these years have been years of its growth and prosperity, years of its further economic and cultural advance, years of further growth of its political and military might, years of its struggle for the maintenance of peace throughout the world. Such is the general picture.

Unemployment Rises

Again

This circumstance naturally led to the intensification of unemployment. Unemployment figures in capitalist countries which had fallen from 30,000,000 in 1933 to 14,000,000 in 1937, now rose again as a result of the new economic crisis to 18,000,000. The characteristic feature of the new crisis is that it differs in many respects from the previous crisis and in these respects it is worse and not better. Firstly, the new crisis did not begin after a period of industrial prosperity as was the case in 1929, but after depression and a certain revival which, however, did not develop into prosperity. This means that the present crisis will be more severe and that it will be more difficult to combat than the previous crisis.

Imperialism's Second War

Further, the present crisis has

	United States	England	France	Italy	Germany
1934	66.4 pc	93.8 pc	71 pc	80 pc	79.8 pc
1935	75 pc	105.8 pc	67.4 pc	93.8 pc	94 pc
1936	88.1 pc	115.9 pc	79.3 pc	87.5 pc	106.3 pc
1937	92.2 pc	123.7 pc	82.8 pc	99.6 pc	117.2 pc
1938	72 pc	112 pc	70 pc	96 pc	125 pc

broken out not in peace time but in the period of the second imperialist war which has already begun—when Japan, which is already in the second year of her war with China, is disorganising the immense Chinese market, and is rendering it almost inaccessible to commodities of other countries; when Italy and Germany have already switched their national economies over to a basis of war economy and have spent their reserves of war materials and currency in doing so; when all remaining big capitalist Powers are beginning to reorganise on a war basis. This means that capi-

talism will possess far less resources for a normal way out of the present crisis than in the period of the previous crisis. Finally, as distinct from the previous crisis, the present crisis is not a general one, but involves for the time being mainly the economically powerful countries which have not yet switched over to the path of war economy.

Overproduction Crisis Near

As regards the aggressor countries, such as Japan, Germany, and Italy, which have already reorganised their economy on a war basis, they have not yet, because of the intensive development of their war industry, reached the stage of a crisis of overproduction, although they are approaching it. This means that when the economically powerful non-aggressor countries begin to emerge from the period of crisis the aggressor Powers, having exhausted their reserves of gold and raw materials in the course of war fever, will have to enter a period of most intense crisis. Here are a few figures illustrating the condition of the crisis of industry of capitalist countries during the last five years and the dynamics of industrial progress in the U. S. S. R. The volume of industrial output in percentages of the year 1929 amounted to:—(figures in terms of 1929).

	United States	England	France	Italy	Germany
1934	66.4 pc	93.8 pc	71 pc	80 pc	79.8 pc
1935	75 pc	105.8 pc	67.4 pc	93.8 pc	94 pc
1936	88.1 pc	115.9 pc	79.3 pc	87.5 pc	106.3 pc
1937	92.2 pc	123.7 pc	82.8 pc	99.6 pc	117.2 pc
1938	72 pc	112 pc	70 pc	96 pc	125 pc

From this table it can be seen that the Soviet Union is the only country in the world which knows nothing of crises and where industry is on the up-grade all the time.

Big Crisis Has Begun

It can be further seen that a serious economic crisis has already begun and is developing in (Continued on page 9, col. 3)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

AMAZING WEAKNESS

Following upon the recent anti-British outrage in Shanghai come two other bits of news which are rather significant. According to a Hong-Kong message "despite continued representations, the Japanese authorities have not yet released the British steamer 'Sagres' which was seized off the coast of Fukien on April 8." And, secondly, M. Arita, the Japanese Foreign Minister, will, it is reported, shortly request Britain and the United States to co-operate in carrying out Japan's "fair and just" policy regarding the International Settlement in Shanghai. Japan has made no secret of what she considers to be her "fair and just" policy. She is out to drive the Foreign Powers from China for her own Imperialistic ends and she is out to implement her challenge by deeds of defiance. She is emboldened to do so by the weakness of the Powers and the misfortune is that there seems to be no limit to their capacity for yielding to Japanese insults and aggression.

DENMARK'S ANSWER

A Copenhagen message says:—"The War Minister announces that between 70,000 and 80,000 men are being recalled for army service. They belong to the 1938 class. A further thousand men belonging to various classes are being called for naval service."

This message reminds us also of Denmark's reply to Herr Hitler that she did not feel threatened by Germany. It is, of course, quite obviously difficult for any country curiously to tell another that she felt herself menaced. But the Copenhagen message which we have quoted above constitutes the real and practical answer to Herr Hitler's question, Denmark, like any other coun-

try, is not only apprehensive of her safety but is also taking unmistakable measures to meet possible aggression.

JEWS AND PALESTINE

Zionists and non-Zionists of West Europe have, in a conference, rejected the proposal—which is reported to form part of the British Government's scheme—to restrict the Jewish population in Palestine to a permanent minority and to forbid Jewish land settlement in large areas. So far as the Arabs are concerned this decision does not affect them materially. It does not do so because the British scheme falls short of the vital demands of the Arabs for no more than the barest justice. But for the Jews themselves it is a very unfortunate decision. Proving as it clearly does, that the real objective of Jewry is to convert Palestine into a Jewish State it serves only to exacerbate Arab feeling still further. They cannot gain their objective, they merely achieve Arab enmity which they may complacently ignore to-day but cannot ignore to-morrow. Britain and perhaps the Jews to-day are welcoming Arab resentment against Italy with relief and pleasure. But they forget that for the Arab world the Albanian outrage, however shocking, is not so vitally relevant and material as the Palestine outrage. And they forget this fact at their own peril.

A FUNDAMENTAL REFORM.

The public will cordially welcome the assurance of Mr. Munshi, Home Minister, that Government regard the separation of the judiciary from the executive as "a fundamental, necessary and urgent" reform and that as a matter of fact they moved in the matter within a few days of their taking office.

By now they have so far progressed as to decide to invest second class subordinate Judges with first class magisterial powers, subject to the concurrence of the High Court. This may not appear to be brisk progress in a fundamental and urgent reform. But Mr. Munshi has given some reasons for cautious progress which cannot be lightly dismissed. The first reason he urged is that the sudden introduction of the complete reform would be very costly and might even put the administrative machinery out of gear. But we hope it is not beyond the resources of a Congress Government to complete the reform in the next two or three years.

A CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFICULTY

The second reason that Mr. Munshi urged for cautious progress in this matter is of real constitutional importance. The new constitution, he pointed out, had not made the judiciary completely independent of the executive. In several important respects it was placed under the special protection of the Governor and the Government of India as against the Legislature representing the people, and any change which was to be effected had to be done without interfering with the progress of responsible Government. In practice, therefore, the effect of giving more power to the judges would be to transfer some power from a responsible executive to parties in no way responsible to the legislature. This difficulty cannot be ignored. Never-the-less if all Congress Governments make common cause in such a matter, it should be possible for them to prevent the Governor and the Government of India from abusing any power accruing to them from the transfer of responsibilities from the executive to the judiciary.



WITHOUT COMMENT—

TOKIO, April 26.
Mr. Arita, the Japanese Foreign Minister, will shortly request Britain and the United States to co-operate in carrying out Japan's "fair and just" policy regarding the International Settlement in Shanghai, according to the "Asahi-Shimbun."
The paper adds that Japan is immutably determined to maintain the principle of non-recognition of all existing arrangements between third Powers and the Chiang Kaishek regime, regarding the International Settlement.
—Reuter.

The A.I.C.C. is to consider Lord Zetland's amending Bill transferring certain vital powers from the Provincial Governments to the Governor-General.
This will give the usual one to Mr. Jinnah to do the usual thing; declare defiant neutrality.

Offering to resign his seat in the C. P. Assembly, Dr. N. B. Khare challenges Mahatma Gandhi to contest it against him at the by-election.
This is undoubtedly a very interesting challenge. But wouldn't it be better if Dr. Khare retired at least temporarily and took some much-needed rest?

PROSPECTS OF INDIAN TEXTILE MILLS

Mr. Saklatwala Complains Of Burdens
—Headlines.
Not those of profits we hope.

Jews of West Europe have rejected the British proposal to restrict Jewish population in Palestine to a permanent minority. Which, we think, is quite natural. These West European Jews must provide an asylum for their refugee brethren lest they—er—er crowd into the former's own home countries. Charity for fellow-Jews begins at Palestine.

Mr. Chamberlain has done the right and equitable thing by his countrymen—as was only to be expected from him and his rather ubiquitous conscience. If he has conscripted manpower now, he undertakes to constrict wealth in the future.

That is to say, Mr. Chamberlain has promised to introduce legislation—when war does break out—to penalise profiteering and "appropriately" to curtail profits and increases in individual wealth for the benefit of the State.

The definitions of "profiteering" and "appropriately" curtailment etc. will, of course, be formulated by a committee of experts representing the capitalist class.

But all this is, as we have told you, for the future. In the meantime the poor must give himself for the benefit of the State and the profiteering profiteer.

A Profiteer's Conscience
Reminded by Mr. Attlee of his pledge about conscription, Mr. Chamberlain solemnly declared "My own conscience is perfectly clear."

This, we fear, is the tragedy of Britain: Mr. Chamberlain's ever perfectly clear conscience.

His conscience was perfectly clear as regards the Anglo-Italian agreement and there is Albania that was.

His conscience was perfectly clear in persisting with "non-intervention" in Spain; and Gibraltar, to say nothing of France and Spain herself, is paying for it.

And his conscience was perfectly clear about Munich; and his noble laurels are sprouting in the conscriptions, armaments, alarms and excursions.

No perfectly clear conscience has achieved so much in history.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The average man's ambition is to lower his record.

The orator who deals largely in quotations speaks volumes.

The average man seems to use his wishbone more than any other bone in his body.

Don't offer to help your neighbour when he doesn't need it and decline to when he does.

Result Of Measure For Conscription

Britain Ready To Have Discussion With Germany On General Settlement

Sympathy With Attempts To Open Avenues For International Trade

LONDON, April 26. The gross number of men who will be called up for training under Government's Bill is estimated at 2,10,000. Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Lloyd George, whose enquiry in the Commons elicited this information, that this figure would be subject to considerable reductions. It is estimated that the actual number to be obtained under the measure will be 20,000.

It is pointed out that the new arrangement is not undertaken in substitution for the voluntary system, but rather as a supplementary assurance that men required will be available.

Replying to a Commons question whether Government would supplement the initiative of President Roosevelt's recent appeal by announcing the desire to contribute to a solution of international and economic problems on a peaceful basis, the Prime Minister said: "I am glad of the opportunity of making it clear that Government are in sympathy with all attempts to secure agreements for limitation of armaments and to open avenues for international trade and improved economic intercourse."

"In this connexion I may call attention to the fact that Government are negotiating with certain foreign Governments and that a trade delegation from Finland is now in this country and it is hoped to receive a similar delegation from Sweden. The House is aware that a trade delegation from this country to Rumania has just reached Bucharest."

"We are always ready to consider any proposals that may be brought forward for a better distribution of raw material, but there is practically no restriction in case of the British Colonial Empire."

No Specific Invitation
Answering the question whether

"It Must Be Done In Conditions To Command General Assent"

LONDON, April 27. "Another Step To Security" is the heading of "The Times" leader on Government's conscription decision, which says that the national approval of the policy behind them is justification for both the Bills foreshadowed yesterday, which it thinks, is certain to pass through Parliament.

"With gradually increasing measure of open and tacit assent which will unquestionably be the greatest proof of the determination and sincerity which the country has yet given. It will show that we are not inclined to ask others even in the first instance to do what we are unwilling, or willing only after an interval, to do ourselves."

The "Manchester Guardian" says "Some of our friends abroad may be encouraged by our adoption of conscription, but what would produce greater confidence than anything else would be the sight of a new British Government under a new head."

The "News Chronicle" says that the scheme is on so small a scale that it will do little to better Sgr. Mussolini, much less Herr Hitler, and the abandonment of the principle of voluntary service which was working well will cause a division in our ranks.

The paper adds that if conscription is to be introduced without dividing the country and weakening the morale it must be done in conditions which enable it to command general assent. For this, two things are necessary, firstly broadening the basis of administration in such a way as to ensure that it commands the confidence of the whole country; and secondly, an assurance that nobody profits out of the war or war preparation.

The paper concludes: "We do not believe that consent to dropping the voluntary principle would be withheld by any responsible body of men if conscription is proved a vital necessity, but no such proof has been forthcoming."

The "Daily Express" says that conscription has been introduced far too late and should have been introduced immediately after Munich or after the seizure of Prague and the measure is a negatively affair.

The "Daily Telegraph" and "Morning Post" says Government's proposals are open to the objection that they do not go far enough, but it may well be that the Government are wise in taking their fences, one at a time and of these fences, this, the first one is the most formidable.

Its influence on the sequence of events will unquestionably lead to whatever adaptations and extensions prove to be required.

EXTREMELY LIMITED
The "Daily Mail" says that the scheme is extremely limited and adds, but modestly to our armed strength, but the principle has been established and that is a

Motion Approving Of Conscription

Labour Amendment Alleges Breach Of Promise

LONDON, April 27. The Government motion which will form the basis of to-morrow's debate in the House of Commons approves of compulsory military training as necessary for national safety and the fulfilment of recent European undertakings, welcomes the fact that Government are simultaneously seeking fresh powers to limit profits of armament producing firms and will take steps in the event of war to penalise profiteering and prevent additions to individual fortunes through war conditions.

Labour Amendment

The Parliamentary Labour Party after a special meeting in the House of Commons decided to put down the following amendment: "whilst prepared to take all the necessary steps to provide for the safety of the nation and the fulfilment of its international obligations, the House regrets that Government in breach of their pledges should abandon the voluntary principle which has not failed to provide the manpower needed for defence." The Opposition Liberals have tabled a similar amendment.

Demand For Capital Levy

An important contribution was made at the resumed debate on the budget in the Commons yesterday by Sir George Schuster who followed the suggestion of Mr. Petrick Lawrence for a capital levy. Sir George Schuster said if war came everybody in the House would expect wealth, business profits and everything to be thrown in as fuel to drive the machine. But this was not a war budget. But must preserve normal strength as far as possible.

He refused to regard war as a certainty. Therefore they must try to preserve a condition of affairs which was healthy for the country if the worst did not occur and they were able to contemplate years of peace.

The great question was how spending of a vast sum of money would affect national economy. Sir George Schuster felt that the proportion the Chancellor had chosen to raise by loan was right and that view was shared by financial circles and economists.

Reaction Of Conscription On Italy

Mr. Chamberlain's announcement on conscription had a tremendous psychological effect in Italian political circles, says a telegram from Rome where it is regarded as equivalent to an internal revolution in British politics.

Sir Noel Charles, the Charge d'Affaires saw Count Ciano in the morning and informed him of the decision.

Great satisfaction is felt that the decision was conveyed in advance both to Rome and Berlin.

Military circles regard conscription as a colossal increase in the strength of the Anglo-French bloc.

Calling-Up Orders In Couple Of Days

Reuter understands that arrangements have so far advanced for dealing with problems raised by conscription that within a couple of days of the passing of the necessary bills, the first batches of conscripts can receive calling up notices. Registers from which names will be drawn will be ready by the time the military training bill has passed Parliament.

King Not To Go By "Repulse"

It is stated as almost certain that the King and Queen will not go to Canada in the "Repulse," but will travel in the "Express of Australia" instead.—Reuter.

ITALO-EGYPTIAN TALKS

Non-Aggression Pact To Be Discussed

CAIRO, April 27. After an interview with Premier Mahmud Pasha, the Italian Minister told the press that Italo-Egyptian relations were friendly and both countries would strive their utmost to keep them so.

He added that conversations were being held in a month's time concerning boundaries between Abyssinia and Sudan, and between Egypt and Libya.

Talks for conclusion of a non-aggression treaty were also being held then, the conversations first to be conducted between Italy and Britain and afterwards between Italy and Egypt.—Reuter.

TRAINING OF BRITISH PILOTS IN CANADA

OTTAWA, April 27

Mr. MacKenzie, Minister for Defence, told the Commons that an agreement had been reached between the British and Canadian Governments for a Three-Year scheme for the training of pilots for the air force in Canada. He added that final details of the agreement had not yet been arranged but it was expected that

about 50 British student pilots will be sent to Canada each year.—Reuter.



King Carol and Crown Prince Michael with the Patriarch of Bucharest, walking in the procession followed by members of the Government, during the Easter Church celebrations in Bucharest.

SOVIET-MANCHUKUO AGREEMENT

'Strained Relations Eased' Says Domei Agency

LONDON, April 27. TOKIO.—The Soviet Union and Manchukuo have reached an agreement "easing the strained relations between the two countries" according to a Hsinking telegram quoted by the Domei Agency. The issues covered by the agreement are not disclosed.—Reuter.

ANTI-JAPANESE PROPAGANDA

Consul-General Wants Strict Suspension

SHANGHAI, April 27. The Japanese Consul-General called on the Chairman of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement and requested him for strict supervision over anti-Japanese newspaper publications.

According to the Domei Agency the Consul-General requested for measures aiming at occasional joint inspection by Japanese and Municipal police of book stores in order to suppress anti-Japanese literature.—Reuter.

Tokyo Denies Chinese Claims

TOKIO, April 27. The Chinese report that Chinese troops have entered Nanchang is categorically denied by a spokesman of the War Office, who said that the Japanese forces were not only consolidating their positions in Nanchang, but were advancing further to the South and to the West.

The spokesman also ridiculed Chinese claims that they had recaptured Kaoan, 40 miles South-west of Nanchang.—Reuter.

ANGLO-RUMANIAN TALKS PROCEED SATISFACTORILY

BUCHAREST, April 27. Talks between the Leithross mission and Rumanian economic and financial experts has made such good progress that it is possible to forecast the main lines on which they are likely to work to secure a new agreement.

It is learned that Rumanians would welcome a skeleton agreement as soon as possible which could be completed by other later documents.

It is understood that the Finance Minister, M. Constantinescu, has put forward a plan divided into two sections dealing with armaments and general commercial enterprise in order to increase British investment in Rumania.

A technical sub-committee has been set up to examine problems connected with the Anglo-Rumanian payments agreements.—Reuter.

NO CHANGE IN TIN QUOTA

THE HAGUE, April 27.

No change was made in the Quota at to-day's meeting on the International Tin Committee.

The next meeting of the Committee will be at Paris on June 14.—Reuter.

Saudi-Arabian Consulate In Bombay?

Establishment Move Sequel To Proposal For New Port For Oil Industry

LONDON, April 27. It is learned in London that King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia will pay an official visit to Bahrain Island next month. "En route" King Ibn Saud will inspect the oil wells in the coastal province of Hasa. Arrangements are made for building a special port for the oil industry at Rasaitanura, just north of Bahrain on the mainland.

It is reported that a Saudi Arabian Consulate may be established in Bombay for the construction of the special new port.—Reuter.

GERMAN OUTRAGE IN POLAND

Children From Polish Schools Marched To German Schools

DANZIG, April 27. The Polish Commissioner is reported to have strongly protested against the action of police who entered a Polish school here and marched 18 children to a German school. By agreement Danzigers are free to choose the schools to which to send their children.—Reuter.

NO UNILATERAL CHANGE IN DANZIG

Polish Journal's Firm Declaration

WARSAW, April 27. "Poland firmly rejects any unilateral change which would conflict with her interests in the status of Danzig," declares a leader in the Government party organ "Gazeta-Polska" apparently expressing the views of Polish official circles.

The paper suggests that Poland is willing to discuss the question of Danzig only on the basis of the 1924 German-Polish Non-aggression Agreement and declares "Poland will never agree to pay for good neighbourly relations by an unilateral concession, political isolation and the renunciation of real independence."—Reuter.

WAR POWERS FOR BELGIAN CABINET

BRUSSELS, April 27. The chamber by 104 to 84 votes gave the Pierlot Government the special powers it had asked for to deal with the present situation.

The minority was composed of Socialists Communists and Flemish nationalists.

Previously the chamber had adopted by 178 to 15 votes national defence measures after socialist and Communist spokesmen had appealed for an unanimous vote on them.

NELSON KEYS DEAD

LONDON, April 26.

The death has occurred of the comedian Nelson Keys.—Reuter.

CONSCRIPTION DEBATE IN COMMONS

(Continued from page 1.)

say whether they feel they ought to hold me to my pledge on Conscription or release me from it. I trust they will confirm the view I expressed. If they do, I am confident the country will be with me (Ministerial cheers).

AFTER MARCH 29.

With regard to the circumstances, which constrained the Government to come to this momentous conclusion, surely it is not necessary to remind the House that ever since March 29 the situation has radically changed. It is after March 29 that we felt compelled to give that assurance to Poland, which was afterwards followed by similar assurances to Greece and Rumania. Is there any member of the House, who does not realise that by those assurances our liabilities were enormously increased (Ministerial cheers)?

Is there anyone, who does not realise that the purpose of these assurances was primarily to prevent war, but that if they were to be effective, we must inspire confidence, not only in the countries, to which we gave assurances, but throughout Europe, that we meant to carry them through to the end? (cheers). We have seen doubts cast upon our determination, as to whether we really did mean business and evidence has been accumulating rapidly last week that these doubts were increasing. The fibre that Britain is ready to fight to the last French soldier has been handed about from capital to capital. It has been becoming clearer and clearer to us that the whole effort to build up a solid front against this idea of domination by force was being jeopardised by these doubts.

YESTERDAY, Mr. Lloyd George put a question about the number of men, who become available, I thought I detected in that question an intention to belittle what the Government was doing. It will be interesting to know whether Mr. Lloyd George is in favour of a larger measure of conscription or whether he is against conscription altogether.

Mr. Chamberlain continued "it is important in my judgment not to belittle this great departure by this country from one of its most cherished traditions. I do not think one can read the papers and read extracts from the Foreign Press without realising that the statements of the Government's intention has brought comfort and encouragement to all our friends in Europe. It will be a mistake to suppose that although the number of men affected in a single year will not be large compared with the scale of continental armies, from the military point of view this is not important."

In indicating that the Government's efforts to prevent excessive profits on armaments had not been altogether successful, Mr. Chamberlain said "There are obvious difficulties to be overcome, but the Chancellor and his advisers are now giving particular attention to devising the best plan to achieve the purpose and it is hoped his proposals will be laid before Parliament at an early date."

PENALTIES FOR PROFITEERING
Referring to the impropriety in wartime of increases in private fortunes created by war, the Premier said the view of the Government was that if war should come, taxes on the very wealthy, which was already very high, must be further and substantially increased. The Government felt profiteering, where it is established in wartime, should be subjected to special penalties. He thought the

subject could best be grappled with by a levy on wartime increases such as suggested by a select committee in 1920, but not at that time proceeded with.

Mr. Chamberlain concluded with an appeal to the Labour Party whose fears and doubts respecting conscription, the Premier said the Government had earnestly endeavoured to meet.

Mr. Chamberlain emphasised that this was a limited measure designed to meet immediate and temporary needs.

Mr. Chamberlain declared "I do not want to give the idea that I think war is imminent. I appeal to members opposite not to be hasty in taking an irrevocable decision which might create in other quarters doubts about our determination to play our part to the full."

ATTLEE'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Attlee, who was loudly cheered by his party, declared his desire to emphasise the first line of the amendment reading "whilst prepared to take all necessary steps to provide for the safety of the nation and fulfilment of its international obligations."

No section in the country was more firmly resolved to resist any domination whether by Herr Hitler or anybody else, declared Mr. Attlee. There was no question of readiness of his people to make sacrifices to the cause of freedom and democracy. They were opposed to the introduction of conscription because they believed so far from strengthening the country, it would weaken it and divide it at a time when they should be strong and united. "We are determined as anybody else to see that the defences of this country are in every way developed, that Britain is in a position of sufficient strength to fulfil all her obligations to prevent war and to defeat aggression should it arise."

The Labour movement has consistently stood against the rule of force far more consistently than has Government."

Mr. Attlee continued that Territorials had 63,000 recruits last month and he thought this country's voluntary effort was on a scale, which had not been appreciated abroad.

Referring to the selection of certain age units, Mr. Attlee said, it was not right allocation of manpower to use the very young. All men wanted for manning anti-aircraft defences could be got from ex-soldiers and ex-naval ratings.

The real trouble experienced by the Secretary of State for War had been that he was hampered all through by the reluctance of the Government to appoint a Ministry of Supply. It will be wanted more than manpower.

TRADE UNIONS' FEARS
Amid Opposition cheers, Mr. Attlee complained that Mr. Chamberlain had not dealt with Conscription of wealth and said that something should be done about repression of unnecessary luxuries. Mr. Attlee added that trade unions were apprehensive because the step might lead to Industrial Conscription.

Mr. Attlee complained that not until the last moment was there any consultation with trade unionists. In the background of Conscription, there was danger of industrial conscription. They had been given a definite pledge by the Government and they had thrown themselves into the organisation of voluntary services on the strength of that pledge.—Reuter.

Sir Archibald Sinclair followed and emphasised the effect of British efforts on foreign countries like the United States and Russia and declared that "we must

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 1.)

World Achievement

The Marvel

Let us make a list of really wonderful and worthwhile inventions. We may include the giant Mount Wilson telescope, the gyro-compass, the Stock Exchange tape-machine, the wireless valve, and others. Will you laugh, if we include the humble maid of all office-work, that reliable servant of the business house, that obedient and extremely slick domestic—"the typewriter?"

Our survey of world achievements ought properly to include typewriters. There is nothing magical about them, but they are wonderfully intricate pieces of work, and they give remarkably long and faithful service.

Henry Mill was granted a patent in 1714 (the year Queen Anne really died) for an artificial machine for transcribing letters. Well, we have written some millions of letters since then, and we have made rapid strides (or should we say, we have done a great deal of finger-work) since the typewriter which was on show at the Great Exhibition of 1851, one patented by Pierre Foucault. In 1866 John Pratt, an American living in London built an improved machine (though not exactly a portable one) and some years later the Remington typewriter appeared. The first had one bar for each letter, but a later one had two letters to each bar, thus giving capitals and small letters for each key.

To-day the typewriter is the first essential of every office. A business without typewriter is almost unthinkable, and the author and journalist finds his typewriter indispensable.

At any rate, this modern world does well to remember its indebtedness to one of the most valuable of all inventions, and we might, all of us, club together to raise a monument to the men who have given us the machine on which these words were typed.

May Day Message For India

Review Of Indian And Extra-Indian Situation
by JAIPRAKASH AND P. C. JOSHI

Messrs. Jai Prakash Narayan, Gen. Secretary All-India Congress Socialist Party and P. C. Joshi, Editor, "National Front" have issued the following joint Manifesto for the May Day:—

This year's May Day finds the Indian Working Class on the threshold of a new and decisive struggle. It will have to prepare itself for meeting the new offensive of wage cuts, which the Textile and Railway bosses are preparing to launch. It will have to play its part in the nation-wide attack for which the Indian people and the Indian National Congress are preparing to assert their right to independence and self-determination.

A year of widespread economic struggle is behind it. These fights embraced an ever-broadening strata of workers in backward parts and industries. For the first time workers in Bihar, Malabar, Tamil Nad and in Andhra have entered into the fray. Workers in backward industries are lining up

TRADE UNION UNITY
Unity of the Central Trade Union Organisation, achieved a year back, has given a new impetus to the struggle and organisation of industrial workers throughout India. New Unions are springing up in backward industries. Rival unions are closing their ranks. Unitedly the workers are beginning to fight for labour legislation and for their democratic rights.

Last year the Indian Working Class scored significant victories in the political arena. It showed that it was able to rally the sympathy and active co-operation of the people in general in the defence of its condition of life and labour. The glorious building of the Congress Labour Unity in Calcutta, Changan, and the growing association between Labour and Congress in the struggle of the Jute workers in Bengal are significant landmarks.

STRUGGLE IN STATES
In the gigantic up-surge of the people of the States, the workers have wholeheartedly thrown in their lot with the democratic struggles of the entire people against the rule of these princely autocracies. The Textile workers of Rajnandgaon and Nagpur and the Railway workers of Banarwar, 4,000 colliery factory workers of Jharkhand have by their initiative and struggle identified themselves with the popular struggle of the 80 million people of the States for democratic rights.

These gains have to be carried forward. The case of Trade Union Unity has to be widened and made more stable organisationally, greater political initiative and action, especially in building Congress-Labour Unity—greater efforts in participating in all national political demonstrations under the Congress—is the need of the hour. Only if the Working Class develops greater political activity and achieves Congress-Labour Unity, will it be able to play its right

role as the leader and initiator of the united front of the people in the coming struggle against imperialism.

FASCIST MENACE
The Indian working class has joined its powerful forces to the forces of democracy and freedom, precisely at a moment when the people of the world are menaced by the dangers of Fascist enslavement, and the peace of the world is threatened by the catastrophe of a new imperialist world war.

In the words of Stalin the second imperialist war has begun. Already 500 millions of people have been drawn into its orbit from Shanghai to Gibraltar. The pro-Fascist agents, henchmen of the Finance capitalists in Great Britain and France are driving the Fascist mad-men to a war against the Soviet Union.

Under the guise of the policy of "non-intervention" as in Austria, Abyssinia, Spain, Czechoslovakia, China, so in the Balkans today, the Chamberlain and Daladier agents of Fascism are preparing further to betray the small nations and democracy in the cause of peace and to divert the Fascists of the so-called "anti-Communist" bloc against the Soviet Union.

Thus they hope to save themselves, to crush their own people at home and to destroy the Soviet Union—the Socialist Fatherland of the Workers and toiling people of the whole world.

STALIN'S LEADERSHIP
On this May Day limits of this terrific onslaught of the dark forces of barbarism, the workers of India greet and confirm their undying support to the land of complete victory, socialism, of freedom and prosperity and greatest peace. They acclaim the wise leadership of the beloved leader of the peoples, Com. Stalin. The working class of India and the whole people this day pledge their honour to defeat any imperialist-Fascist war plans against the U.S.S.R.

The workers and people of India greet and confirm their undying support to the heroic people of Spain, the unconquerable people of China. The united national struggle of the people of China serves as the truest source of inspiration, as the surest guide to the whole people of India in the tactic of united national front. In the successes of Chinese people the people of India see a vindication of their own historic struggle.

May Day 1939 places the heaviest responsibility on the shoulders of the Working Class and of the entire left to maintain Trade Union and political unity in its own ranks, to consolidate its own gain and those of the entire nation to be able to function more effectively in the coming battle, to come forward as the unifier of the people. To fulfil these tasks, the first necessity is Socialist Unity. The entire experience of the Working Class of the world, which is our own experience inescapably lead us to this single conclusion.

NO TRUTH IN

'ROZGAR' STORY

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The "Rozgar" dated the 28th December 1938 published an anonymous letter in which it was stated that the inscriptions on the stones on either side of the tower of one of the three arches of Bhadra Gate in Ahmedabad had been disfigured. It was further alleged that one of the inscriptions had been disfigured very recently and totally destroyed. It was also alleged that no action had been taken so far in the matter under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904.

The allegation is absolutely false. The damage done to the inscriptions on the walls on either side of the Bhadra Gate has been there since a very long time and has not been done recently as

stated by the "Rozgar." This has been verified from the revised list of antiquarian remains in the Bombay Presidency published in the year 1897.

Literacy Campaign And Silam's Appeal

A literacy campaign meeting was held at Tarabag, Mazagaon on Thursday evening, Mr. S. L. Silam presiding.

Mr. Silam explained to the audience the importance of literacy and how the work would be conducted.

He appealed for volunteers to collect funds, to work as teachers and to go round various localities and persuade illiterates to come and avail themselves of the opportunity.

Miss G. Gokhale and others who spoke appealed for public co-operation.

ALLEGED CENSURE OF PANT'S ACTION

Kidwai's Statement On Premier's "Threatened Resignation"

LUCKNOW, April 27. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, the Minister for Revenue, in a statement on news published by a local paper regarding the threatened resignation of the U. P. Premier in connection with the alleged censure of his action regarding the demonstration in the Assembly Chamber by Sunnis at the Congress Party meeting says that he was present at the meeting throughout and there was no question of any attempt to censure the Government by the Leftists. Members were naturally resentful and were demanding prompt action. The merits of the Shia and Sunni dispute was not discussed.

It is true, the Premier did not attend any meeting for the last few weeks as he was not keeping good health. The strain and worry caused by the demonstrations made his temperature rise that evening. The Leader and Party were equally determined to root out lawlessness and there can be no question of his resignation.

Mr. Kidwai adds that he was not present at the meeting with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he was reported to have discussed the measures for improving the communal situation in the province. He did not know what happened there but there was no talk of forming any coalition. A. P.

South Calcutta's Confidence In Subhas Bose

CALCUTTA, April 27. The second day's session of the South Calcutta District Political Conference held under the presidency of Mr. K. P. Narayan adopted several resolutions urging the release of the political prisoners, condemning the Dighoi firing and urging the appointment of a non-official enquiry Committee, stressing the necessity for the formation of a National Militia and requesting Gandhiji and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to form a united Working Committee which will successfully plot the country and the Congress towards the goal of Independence.

Another resolution adopted expressed full confidence in the Congress President Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose for his definite stand against Federation and assured the Conference's full-hearted support to any determined action that the Congress President would take in furtherance of the above mentioned object.—United Press.

STUDENTS CALL OFF SATYAGRAHA

CUTTACK, April 27. The students' "Satyagraha" before the Secretariat was called off this morning.

At the intervention of Pandit Nilkanth Das, President of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee, the Orissa Government have agreed to release all the student prisoners. Government have also assured that there would be no victimisation of students, and that they would withdraw the punishment inflicted on medical students.

Pandit Das stood guaranteed for the fulfilment of other grievances of students.

Mr. Gangadhar Mohapatra, Secretary of the Students' Federation, announced the calling off of the "Satyagraha", but the strike will be called off after the release of the prisoners.—United Press.

JAMNAGAR REFORMS DISAPPROVED

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, April 27. A public meeting held at Jamnagar, disapproved of the State notification regarding reforms as unsatisfactory. Hartal still continues.

HYDERABAD SATYAGRAHI'S DEATH

Govt. Issues Communique: State's Relief Measures

HYDERABAD (RES.) April 26. With reference to the sudden death of a State Congress Satyagrahi while in Nizamabad jail the Nizam's Government issued a press note characterising certain facts which appeared in a certain section of outside press as baseless.

A press note says that Mr. Venkatrao, pleader of Nander District, was convicted in connection with Hyderabad State Congress Satyagraha and confined in Nizamabad jail. He was about 65 years of age.

On the 8th of April he had a heart attack and despite the administration of Jail Surgeon died shortly afterwards.

His relatives in Nanded were immediately informed of his death but none of them came to Nizamabad to dispose of his body which was therefore cremated by certain Satyagrahi prisoners in Nizamabad jail.

Thirty seven prisoners were permitted by the Superintendent of the Jail to perform the cremation ceremony.

Enquiries made indicate that during the Congress Satyagraha only one died and that was Mr. Venkatrao who joined the Satyagraha Movement in spite of old age.

Relief Measures
In order to relieve the distressed Kisans the Hyderabad State Government passed orders granting a number of concessions consequent upon unsatisfactory outcome of "Rabi" crop this year.

A communique with respect to relief measures adopted on account of the failure of rabi crop was also issued which states the amount of suspensions thus allowed now in "Rabi Kist" which comes approximately to Rs. 2,700,800. The grand total already granted for relief to Kisans amounts to more than half a crore.

It is said the concessions now announced extend to as many as eleven districts and the total amount of revenue suspended amounts to Rs. 15,50,000. In addition special "taccavi" grants have also been sanctioned for loans aggregating to three lakhs while Rs. 70,000 are set apart for sinking wells. Further relief works comprise a sanction of Rs. 10,000 from Famine Reserve.

RAJKOT MUSLIMS' PROTEST

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, April 24. A public meeting of Rajkot State Muslims was held in Shahi Chowk under the leadership of Seth Haji Dada Mohomed to protest against the non-inclusion of Muslims on the Reforms Committee.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Junani and seconded by Mr. S. A. Malvi, was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

"This public meeting of the Muslims declares that Mahatma Gandhi has committed a breach of promise by proposing a condition precedent that the two Muslims elected representatives on the committee sanctioned by the Thakore Saheb and whom Mahatma Gandhi had promised to include in the committee unconditionally on 28-2-1939, should vote invariably with the Parished nominees. The Muslims consider this condition as improper and insulting.

This meeting further declares that this condition has been put forward as a pretext to brush aside on the Muslim representation on the committee, appointed to frame constitution affecting all the communities.

Mahatma Gandhi is guilty of the same breach of promise for which he had undertaken his fast unto death to enforce the fulfilment of promise by the Thakore Saheb and the Muslims because of their non-inclusion in the committee declare the boycott of the said committee.

No constitution affecting the fundamental rights of all communities can be framed in the absence of the Muslims, and

LORRY FIRED AT

Trouble On Bannu-Kohat Road

BANNU, April 27. A private lorry belonging to Hemrajan, a motor driver, was fired on from the hills by the followers of Mehr Dil, near Banda Daudsha on Bannu-Kohat Road. Firing continued for several furlongs from the hill top where the enemy had taken positions.

The road was also blocked by boulders and stones. The lorry got out of gear when it crossed the danger zone. The occupants of the vehicle travelled on foot to Khurru where a report was lodged.

Five persons are reported to have been injured including the driver and have been admitted into the Civil Hospital here today.—A.P.

DHANWANTRI RELEASED

LAHORE, April 27.

Comrade Dhanwantri who was sentenced to seven years transportation in the Delhi Shooting Case and repatriated from the Andamans sometime ago was released today from the Central Jail, Lahore, thirteen days before the expiry of the full term. He was one of those who were on hunger strike in the Andamans.—United Press.

BHARATPUR SATYAGRAHA

Clever Move By State Authorities

(From Our Correspondent.)

ACHHNERA (Satyagraha Camp), April 25.

The Satyagrahi Jatha is still at Bharatpur for the last four days and the State authorities do not seem to have taken any notice of their activities so far. They daily take out Prabhat Pheris shouting slogans of Praja Mandal ki Jai, etc. and then hold public meetings and deliver lectures. The Satyagrahis put on badges of the Praja Mandal which is an illegal Association in the State, but the State police are never visible to prevent them. The attitude of the State authorities had spoiled the entire programme of the Praja Mandal.

Now they have decided to carry out an intensive propaganda in the State for the propagation of the ideals of the Praja Mandal. But it is not known how far the State authorities will allow such sort of propaganda. If they allow the activities of the Mandal to go unhindered then the Satyagrahis will have gained one point as it was one of their demands that the ban against the Mandal should be removed. If they do not, they may be arrested and the Praja Mandal people will get a chance to show the following they command.

Ujjain Political Conference

(From A Correspondent.)

UJJAIN, April 27. Pt. Balkrishna Sharma of Cawnpore will open the First Ujjain District Political Conference to be held here on the 2nd and 3rd May under the Presidency of Pt. Indra Vidyawachaspathy.

such a committee or its proceeding is in no way binding on the Muslims. The Parished does not command the representation of all the classes of the subjects and the Muslims are in no way bound by any such one-sided agreement.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has done great injustice to Muslims of Rajkot and the whole of India by keeping the facts secret and in spite of their being Muslim Council the one and only representative organisation of the Muslims of Rajkot and has thereby violated the rights of the Muslims.

The Muslims of Rajkot under the guidance of Amirul Mukl Mohammedali Jinnah are prepared to fight out their cause at the cost of any sacrifice. Mr. Jinnah is leading the Rajkot struggle."

A SHORT STORY

Technique

By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

Dan Whitney knew nothing about female technique. He had never had time to think of modern ways of courtship; had been too busy struggling for an education and later fighting his way to a responsible and lucrative position with the John Talley Investment Bankers. He was, the day he landed in Miami for the first vacation he had ever known, as innocent as a babe in the woods.

Charity Temple, watching Curt Putnam thread his way across the floor of the Golden Beach club with Dan Whitney in tow, suddenly stopped talking and started at Dan and was conscious for the first time in her sophisticated life of a genuine pang. Unexpectedly and quite without reason her heart said: "This man is real. He's the first genuine person I've ever known. He's the man I'm going to marry."

And Dan, looking down into her eyes, wished fervently that he had devoted a little less time to securing an education and making money and a little more to studying women and learning their ways. For Dan found himself speechless and embarrassed, and the thought occurred to him that she must think him an awful fool. He was sure of only one thing: every instinct, every fiber of his being told him that this girl with the titian hair and blue, slanting eyes had affected him profoundly, that he had fallen in love with her and would never love anyone else.

Charity, looking up, thought: "He doesn't see me at all. I've not made the least impression. He's not even interested enough to make casual conversation. But I won't give up. I'm glad now that I've learned all there is to know about men. They say I have a wonderful technique. I'll make him love me."

So the days passed, and Dan afflicted himself upon Charity Temple as much as he dared. Only by the greatest self-restraint did he keep from following her about like a faithful dog. He thought: "She isn't the type who would approve of worship. There are dozens of men in love with her. I mustn't make myself tiresome or obnoxious. She might not go out with me at all."

And Charity began to feel discouraged because Dan displayed so little interest in her. He gave no indication that he wanted to be with her when there was anything better to do. She thought: "He can see that I love him. He can't help it. And he isn't going to take any chances of being forced into a commitment. I must make other men interested in me. That sort of technique never fails."

She negotiated to have Dan see her in company with other men, men who had heretofore amused her and now, bewildered, nevertheless responded joyously to her provocative words and smiles and made fools of themselves. Once Dan, watching from a distance, saw one of these puppets take Charity in his arms and kiss her, and it was like a knife thrust in his heart.

More time passed. Dan suffered and Charity was miserable. And at last Dan thought: "I'm going back up North to-morrow. I can't go

without telling her. I'm going to tell her." And he did, standing beneath a palm tree with the moon gliding up out of the ocean and a warm breeze off the Gulf stream rattling the fronds overhead.

Charity's heart stopped beating, then began again in a wild ecstasy of joy. But she kept herself under control. She thought: "I mustn't yield too readily. I must act surprised and put him off. Otherwise, he'll lose interest and regret having asked me." And aloud she said: "Goodness! You take a girl's breath away, mister. Just like that. With no warning or anything. You can't expect me to say yes without thinking it over. That sort of thing happens only in books."

Dan's lips twisted into a smile and his heart was bitter. He understood. She was being kind, letting him down easy. He was grateful to her, but it didn't allay his suffering. He felt dead inside. He wondered if he would ever come to life again.

The next day he returned to Philadelphia without seeing her again. He thought the thing over logically and sensibly. This wasn't the end of the world. Things would go on. He would go on. He could forget. He would forget. There was a lifetime ahead of him.

So he tackled his work with a vengeance. And when he wasn't working he saw people. He attended theatres and parties and played handball and squash. He never allowed himself an idle moment. Never allowed his mind to drift into dangerous channels. A week passed and he was sure he was forgetting. It was all behind him now like a dream. He wasn't thinking of her any more. He said to himself: "I'm not thinking of her now. Things are the same again. I'm happy. There's a long life ahead and it's going to be a good one."

And then came a day when he forgot he had theatre tickets for the evening and he returned alone to his apartment. For the first time in nine days he was honest with himself. He knew that all the things he had been doing were forced and false. He knew that he had rather be dead than to spend another day with a tortured heart.

A telegram was lying on the floor beneath his door. It read: "Family going to Europe. Can you marry me at once so I won't have to accompany them?"

She was waiting at the airport alone. He took her hand and squeezed it and tucked it under his arm and they got into a taxi. A minister married them in the front room of his home with a wife and housekeeper looking on. They went outside and got into the taxi again. Dan said: "Let's go to Bermuda. I've always wanted to see Bermuda. It will be grand!"

She nodded. "I'll say goodbye to the folks first."

"Of course. Are they sailing to-morrow?"

Startled, she looked at him, then smiled. "For Europe? Darling, they're not sailing until June. That—that was part of my technique."

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INDUSTRIAL FEDERATION OF INDIA

Giri Urges Imperative Need Of Provinces And States Co-operating For Nation Planning

TRICHUR, April 26.

"While a political Federation of the right type may be far off and not a practical proposition, unless there is complete self-determination for the people of India as a whole, an Industrial Federation of the whole of India, with or without the co-operation, even of the Government of India, is possible, practicable and is urgently necessary."

Thus observed the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Industries and Labour, Government of Madras, declaring open the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition held at Trichur, Cochin State yesterday.

He said: "For the promotion of this object it is essential that there should be co-operation between Indian States and the Governments of the Indian provinces. With this end in view, a meeting of the Industries Ministers of the Congress Provinces met at Delhi in October last under the Chairmanship of the President of the Indian National Congress."

NATIONAL PLANNING
"As a first step in this direction, it was held that a comprehensive scheme of national planning

should be formulated and that the scheme should provide for the development of heavy key industries, medium scale industries and cottage industries, keeping in view the national requirements, the resources of the country as also the peculiar circumstances prevailing in the country."

PLAN FOR NEW INDUSTRIES.
"The scheme should further provide according to the Conference, for the establishment of new industries of all kinds, and also for the development of the existing ones. Further elaboration and direction was left to the planning Committee."

"The indiscriminate expansion of a particular industry should be controlled, so as to keep pace with the demand and avoid cut-throat competition and to give adequate return to labour."

Referring to the problem of village industries and their prosperity he said: "Village industries are dying for want of the publicity and the failure to establish same machinery to bring the consumer and the producer together without the assistance of the middleman."

MUTT AND JEFF—Where There's a Will There's a Way

By BUD FISHER



Playgrounds For Girgaum And Mutton Street

An Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday, the 4th May 1939, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following among other matters:—

Appointment of three, two and four representatives of the Corporation, respectively, on the Boards of Management of the (1) Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute; (2) Nowrosji Wadia Maternity Hospital; and (3) Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children.

Letter from the Registrar, University of Bombay—Regarding the election of the Corporation's representative on the Senate of the University of Bombay; (b) election of a representative on the Senate.

Resolutions Of Standing Committee

Regarding the sale of the right of quarrying the Hill given to the Bombay Christian Burial Board at Sewri.

Regarding the authority given to Mr. H. B. Shrivastani, Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Improvements), to sign cheques drawn against Municipal Funds.

Resolutions Of Improvements Committee

Regarding cutting of the access to certain private properties along the Vakola Pipe Line Road.

Regarding amendment of the Building Rules so as to permit sitting out places being converted into bed rooms, etc.

Resolutions Of The Special Committee

Regarding the reservation of a site as a Children's playground in the locality between Portuguese Church Street and Gokhale Road, South.

Regarding plans and estimates for providing a recreation ground at Mutton Street.

Letters From The Commissioner For varying the rule regarding the height of ground floor of a school building in Nowrosji Hill Estate.

Regarding condonation of a breach of a Building Rule in respect of a building at Mahomedally Road.

Regarding encroachment on the compulsory open space of certain plots in Hornby Road Estate.

Forwarding a list showing the breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes.

Notices Of Motions

From Mr. D. V. Pradhan—For appointing a Committee to suggest re-arrangement of sitting accommodation in the Corporation Hall.

From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For obtaining Counsel's opinion regarding the legality of including the amount of Urban Immovable Property Tax in the Municipal Property Tax Bills; and

amending the Municipal Act so as to remove the ambiguity caused in assessing the rateable value of properties containing machinery, etc.

From Mr. M. N. Talpade, seconded by Mr. M. V. Donde—For providing one room in every Municipal Chawl for use as a library and class room for adults.

From Mr. S. S. Mirajkar—For adopting Standard Time for Municipal purposes.

From Mr. M. R. Masani—For improving the status, etc., of temporary; and lower-paid employees.

From Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi—For providing a urinal near the Tilak Bridge on the side of the Hindu Colony and Vincent Square; and raising the height of a platform of the G.I.P. Railway Dadar Station.

From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For paying the minimum wage of Rs. 25 per month to all women employees of the Corporation.

From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For voting a grant to the Provincial Board of Adult Education; obtaining a report on the competence of the Schools Committee to grant maximum salary of his grade to a Drawing Teacher; and requesting the Commissioner to expedite his report on the question of taking securities from employees handling or receiving Municipal money.

From Mr. Fateh Mohamed Haji Ramzan—For requiring owners of properties in Ward No. 12 to provide certain amenities to their tenants; cover up the open channels; requesting the Commissioner to disinfect mosquito breeding places in Ward No. 12; submit proposals for renaming Sandhurst Road from Golpitha to eastward as "Shaukat Ali Road"; portion of Church Gate Street between Mahatma Gandhi Road and Queen's Road as "Brabourne Road"; Love Lane as "Irfan Square"; and Banian Street as "Dastgir Street".

From Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji—Regarding provision of an overbridge for vehicular, etc., traffic from Queen's Road to the Marine; minimising the nuisance caused by hack victorias being driven in the City listlessly in search of a fare.

From Dr. G. R. A. Sheikh—For shifting the Imamwada Urdu Central Boys' School; expressing regret at the death of Maulana Muhammad Irfan; and payment of wages to the labour staff for Sundays.

PROGRESS OF "ORIENTAL" Dividend To Shareholders And Bonus To Staff Declared

The 64th annual general meeting of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd. was held on Wednesday at 4 p.m. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, presiding.

The Directors' and Auditors' report for the year ending 31st December 1938 stated that 76,140 proposals were received for assurance amounting to Rs. 13,51,52,204. The total number of policies in force was 3,83,597 amounting to Rs. 77,56,90,274 of which Rs. 35,58,980 was reassured. The claims for the year inclusive of bonus additions amounted to Rs. 1,39,81,891. The average rate of interest realised was 4.50 per cent.

In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman said: "The amount of New Business completed during last year at 53,388 Policies assuring nearly Rs. 977 lakhs shows a reduction of 1,840 Policies assuring Rs. 21 Lakhs as compared with the Business completed during the previous year, which, in its turn, showed a slight reduction on the Business completed in 1936 in which year a New Business Record for the Company was attained. At Rs. 977 Lakhs our New Business for last year is only about 5 per cent. less than that completed in the Company's Record Year and I believe that you will agree with me that this is satisfactory, considering the adverse factors against any very substantial increase being shown at the present time."

The report was adopted. Sir Kikabhai Premchand, Mr. R. P. Masani and Sir P. M. Chitoy were re-elected directors for the ensuing year. The dividend as recommended by the directors of Rs. 125 per share and a bonus equal to one month's salary to the staff were approved.

2,000 Films In Empire Library

Numbers Doubled In Three Years, But Indian Section Weak

LONDON. (By Mail) The Empire and General Post Office Film Libraries at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, which circulate educational films to 3,500 schools and societies in the United Kingdom for home and overseas governments, now contains over 2,000 prints.

This total has just been reached by the receipt of 113 additions (37 fresh subjects and the rest copies) including 32 from the United Kingdom, 44 from Canada, one from South Africa, 13 from Ceylon, five from the British East Africa, one from the Gold Coast, seven from Malaya, and 10 from the West Indies.

India remains one of the weakest sections of the Libraries. Increase in the past three years have now doubled the numerical strength of the Libraries and have so widened the range of the subjects that they now cover the science, social and industrial life of the greater part of the empire.

Many headmasters and headmistresses, who display the films in their own schools or who send parties of students to the cinema at the Institute, agree that the Libraries provide an extremely valuable background to their imperial geography lessons.

Some of them, nothing the growth of the Libraries and the demands made upon them, consider that they are destined to become the greatest influence in British school life in the visual instruction of the empire.—Reuter.

UMTATA. (Cape Province).—A motion expressing "heartfelt devotion and loyalty" to King George was passed unanimously by the Bunga—the local Native General Council representing over one million natives.—Reuter.

STALIN SPEAKS

(Continued from Page 6.) the United States, Great Britain and France. The table further shows that already in 1938 a period of downward movement of industry began in Italy and Japan, which were ahead of Germany in switching their national economies over to the basis of the war economy. Finally, from this table it can be seen that in Germany, which was behind Italy and Japan in organising its economy on a war basis, there is still a certain upward movement in industry, true a small one, similar to what took place until recently in Japan and Italy. There can be no doubt that unless something unforeseen occurs, the same downward movement as had already taken place in Japan and Italy must take place in German industry. For what does it mean to switch the economy of a country over to a basis of war economy?

One-Sided War Trend

It means giving industry a one-sided war trend in every way, to increase the output of goods necessary for war—goods which are not for the consumption of the people—in every way to restrict production, especially of articles of popular consumption for the market, and consequently to reduce the consumption of the people and confront the country with an economic crisis. Such is the concrete picture of the movement of the new economic crisis in capitalist countries. Naturally, such an unfavourable turn of economic affairs could not but lead to the sharpening of relations between Powers. Already the previous crisis reshuffled the cards and led to the sharpening of the struggle for market, for sources of raw materials.

Struggle Is Sharper

The seizure of Manchuria and North China by Japan, the seizure of Abyssinia by Italy—all this reflected the acuteness of the struggle between the Powers. The new economic crisis must lead, and certainly leads to a further sharpening of the imperialist struggle. It is no longer a question of competition for markets, of a trade war, or of dumping. These methods of struggle have long been recognised as inadequate. It is a question of a new re-division of the world, of spheres of influence and colonies by military action, Japan began to justify her aggressive actions by the argument that when the Nine-Power Pact was concluded, she was robbed of her due and was prevented from exercising her territory at the expense of China, whereas England and France possessed enormous colonies. Italy recalled that she was robbed of her due when the booty was divided up after the first imperialist war, and that she must recompense herself at the expense of the spheres of influence of Britain and France.

War Bloc Takes Shape

Germany, which suffered severely as a result of the first imperialist war, and of the Versailles Peace, joined with Japan and Italy and demanded the extension of her territory in Europe, and the return of colonies of which she was deprived by the victors in the first imperialist war. Thus it was that the bloc of the three aggressor Powers began to take shape. The question of a new re-division of the world by means of war arose.

"Democracy Can Win"

The recognition of the U.S.S.R. as the greatest military power and its decisive strategic position, give the following speech by M. Molotov a vital importance. "World reaction is deliberately creating the legend of German fascism as a mighty power in order to weaken the people's determination to resist."

"Fascist Germany is not prepared for a major war, it has not enough raw materials, food supplies, its financial position is critical, its coasts are vulnerable to a naval blockade, its army is inadequately officered, its rear is a dangerous one for Fascism. The weight of material force is undoubtedly on the side of the so-called democratic States."

"These States have a population three times greater than the bloc of aggressors, they produce from 50 to 100 per cent. more steel, they generate twice as much electric power, they produce fourteen times as many automobiles, they have 58 times as much oil. Nine times as much raw materials for the textile industry, four times as much foodstuffs. They can meet their own requirements in raw materials completely, while even in peace time the bloc of aggressors has a deficit of from 50 to 55 per cent."

"Their gold reserves are forty-nine times greater than the gold reserves of the Fascist States. Their potential production of aircraft mechanical traction for the army and other materials, is far greater than the Fascist bloc can dare to count on. The naval forces of France, Britain and the U.S.A. are twice as strong as the naval forces of Germany. Italy and Japan

"If the so-called democratic



"You simply must strengthen your body against feverish diseases—"



General Weakness, and Weakness during Pregnancy, Nervous Irritability, Infectious Diseases, Weak Teeth, Skin Troubles, Anæmia, Feminine Complaints —Kalzana removes all these troubles in an amazingly short time.

Fever has left you very weak and you may easily have a fresh attack of malaria. There is no need to worry about it if you take a course of Kalzana for a few weeks. Kalzana feeds you with strength. It hastens your recovery and makes your body so strong that you need not fear another attack of the disease."

It is so simple to avoid those recurrent attacks of fever. You are attacked by fever when your body is weakened and your power of resistance is lowered. The cause of this is a lack of vital minerals, but Kalzana supplies your body with the minerals for building up strength and vitality. Kalzana, the mineral food for better health, supplies in the most natural way the minerals you need. Resist feverish diseases by strengthening your body with Kalzana.

KALZANA

THE MINERAL FOOD FOR BETTER HEALTH

Of all Chemists and Bazaars

States pursued a firm policy of resistance to the Fascist aggressors, combined with an economic pressure this would suffice to force the Fascist States to retreat. Such a policy would be real policy of peace. It would be supported by all the peoples.

"But in order to bring about such a turn in the policy of the so-called democratic States, it is also necessary that the working-class bring the forces of mass pressure to bear on the bourgeois governments. The weapons in the hands of the working-class are strikes, mass demonstrations, popular movements against robber wars. The use of these weapons will give all the more results, the sooner the working-class creates this international unity of action. To combat wars of plunder

there must be joint action from the proletarians of all countries."

Pataudi's Bride's Return To Bhopal

BHOPAL, April 27. To take part in the Chauthi ceremony, the Nawab of Pataudi's bride, Princess Sajida Sultan, is to return to Bhopal on Saturday for a week's visit and will be received with full ceremonial.

Her father, the Nawab of Bhopal, attended by his Ministers and high State officials will receive her at the station and will drive with the Princess in procession to the palace. On the way the Princess will be presented with a message of congratulation at the Municipal Hall. On Saturday evening the Princess will drive through the

city to receive the good wishes of the people.

"Jummas" (parties) will be given for the Princess by members of her family and prominent subjects of the State.

Mr. Salamuddin Khan, the Minister for Law and Justice, who accompanied the bride couple to Pataudi, will escort the Princess on her return to Bhopal.—A. P.

Baroda Exempts Nazaranas

BARODA, April 27. At a special Durbar to-day, attended by Poshakas to all Patels and Matadars of the State, H.H. the Maharaja of Baroda announced exemption of Nazaranas from them, on the occasion of the Coronation ceremony. A

Natdarana Durbar for State officials was also held.—United Press

NEW MARATHI WEEKLY

Mr. C. R. Chaudal made a declaration yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate as Printer and Publisher of "Asha" a new Marathi weekly which is soon to be issued under the joint editorship of Mr. Anand Kanekar and Mr. Ranganekar.

The body of one Muktabai Ramoo (23) was found floating in the sea at Marine drive yesterday.

It appears that the deceased went to the sea for a bath and did not return home.

Motoring & Aviation

TAKE CARE OF YOUR HEADLIGHTS?

Proper Adjustment Is Very Necessary

The headlight situation is chaotic to-day in the opinion of the W.I.A.A. Engineers cannot agree on what constitutes proper and standard performance and official regulations differ widely in various countries. In consequence advice given to-day may have to be withdrawn to-morrow when those responsible for creating standards are able to get together on uniform practice.

Nevertheless, certain things are fundamental; it is necessary, for instance, if a motorist is to drive at night, that he has headlights of sufficient strength to illuminate the road ahead. And whatever the illumination may be, he must drive at a speed which will permit him to stop within the distance illuminated; otherwise, he is out-driving the distance he can see ahead, a dangerous and indefensible practice.

If a car is to be driven on a straight road at night at 30 m.p.h. it must be able to illuminate the road at least 83 feet ahead. Such illuminations will, however, in most cases have a dazzling effect upon an approaching driver. This is commonly now taken care of either by depressing the lights until the approaching car has been passed, or by diverting either the left hand beam or both beams, to the right. A car should be so wired as to be able either to switch the lights or to divert one or both.

CAUSE OF INEFFICIENCY. The power and efficiency of headlights may be impaired by several causes; the lens may get dirty; the bulbs may weaken; or the reflector may become smudged or tarnished. After a long trip or where the car is used consistently on dirt roads the lens is sure to become covered with a thin layer of dust, and the driver should wipe it off regularly. After fifteen to twenty thousand miles of driving the bulbs should be replaced. If the lenses are broken they should be replaced promptly in order to save the surface of the reflector. This surface is usually a silver coating which tarnishes when exposed to the air. Then the efficiency of the headlight is permanently lowered until a new reflector is provided. Headlights may be dimmed also by a weak battery or by defects in the wiring system.

PROPER ADJUSTMENT.

Proper adjustment of headlight beams is important, not only so that the driver can see the road but also in the interests of approaching drivers. Garages should be equipped to make these adjustments correctly, and do so at reasonable cost. However, an acceptable procedure for the motorist owning a standard American car who wishes to test his headlight adjustment is as follows:—Stand the car on level ground facing a

wall 25 feet away. Draw a horizontal line on the wall at the level of the lamp centres. Then draw two perpendicular lines the same distance apart as the two lamps. To be in adjustment the bright part of each beam should be evenly divided by the corresponding perpendicular line. The intensity of the brightest or upper beam should be concentrated not more than three inches under the horizontal line. If the lamps do not meet these conditions, they should be adjusted.

Properly adjusted lamps throw their light on the road where it is most needed. The greatest intensity of the light should be below the eye level of approaching drivers where it will furnish a maximum of useful illumination and a minimum of danger.

VACUUM GEARSHIFTS WITH STEERING COLUMN

One of the new features in Chevrolet's De Luxe Models is the vacuum gearshift with steering column control.

This feature, Chevrolet engineers point out, is not to be confused with gearshift control devices in which a "hand power" lever is simply relocated on the steering column, and in which the driver still shifts gears by muscular effort. The Chevrolet vacuum gearshift consists of two principal parts: a vacuum cylinder utilizing engine vacuum to perform the actual gearshifting work, and a short lever within reach of the fingertips, just below the left-hand side of the steering wheel. A positive system of controls between the lever and the cylinder actuates the latter, completing each shift.

REDUCTION OF SHIFTING EFFORT

Instead of transmitting to the gearbox the actual energy required to shift gears, the lever functions only to actuate the vacuum cylinder, which, in turn, does 80 per cent of the work. Manual effort needed to operate the lever is so slight that a flip of the finger, without removing the hand from the wheel, is sufficient.

Chevrolet engineers point out that it would have been a simple matter to design the new feature in such a way as to place the entire shifting burden on the vacuum cylinder mechanism. Experimentation proved that a marked reduction of shifting effort was more desirable than its complete elimination, for the reason that it would enable the driver to "feel" his way through the gears as with the conventional shift.

In the conventional shift, there is a slight resistance met between the start and the finish of each movement of the lever. The cause of this is the resistance set up by the synchronizing cones as the gears prepare to mesh. The distribution of effort between the driver and the vacuum cylinder is designed to accomplish maximum reduction of the work required of the driver, without depriving him of the "feel" which so facilitates the shift.

The lever and its mounting are so designed and located that even a driver long accustomed to the conventional type of shift masters the new type at once. The gear-change pattern is the G-type with which all are familiar with the lever pointing to the left instead of upward as heretofore. It is as if the H were laid on its side. The neutral position is in the centre, upward and ahead being reverse, upward and backward being low gear, downward and forward being intermediate, and downward and backward being high.

EMERGENCY GEARSHIFTING

A secondary but nonetheless essential point about the new mechanism is the provision which engineers have made for emergency gearshifting in the event a run-down battery should necessitate a "push start." Although the engine normally provides the greater part of the shifting effort, the gears can be shifted by hand with the engine dead, the positive linkage between the shift lever and the gear mechanism below having been designed with this alternative in view.

Since the new shift is operated without removing the eyes from the road or the hand from the wheel, it is expected to contribute much to safety of drivers, passengers, and public. Since it clears the front compartment, already greatly improved by removal of the handbrake to a new location under the cowl at the driver's left, it increases front seat comfort, enabling three to ride side by side in natural positions. And this same clearing of

ANNUAL REVIEW OF W. I. A. A.

The following are extracts from the speech of the President at the W.I.A.A. Annual Meeting. At the beginning of 1938 our membership stood at 7,100; to-day, April 21, 1939 the figure is a fraction under 8000 an increase of nearly 1000 members in 15 months.

I have in front of me an analysis of the statements of income and expenditure as published in the Annual Reports for the past 10 years to which I will now refer. In 1929 when our total income for the year was Rs. 26,405, establishment and general office expenses for that year amounted to Rs. 25,924. In other words, ten years ago the W.I.A.A. spent 98.17 per cent of its entire revenue on the staff which collected and gave receipts for that revenue. The Association at that time spent nothing on a road department; and free legal defence was not in being.

To-day, ten years later, as you will perceive from the balance sheet in your hands, of our total income of just over two lakhs two thousand rupees, the expenditure on establishment and office amounts to 65.9 p.c.—the lowest figure recorded in the Association's history. At the end of 1929 our total resources in reserves were Rs. 10,478.40; to-day our reserve amounts to Rs. 93,150— or almost ten times the amount we had in 1929.

We have had to draw on our surplus assets or in other words the accumulated profits made during previous years, from which we have written off the deficit sustained during the year. After writing off the deficit your surplus assets stand at the figure of Rs. 13,007.14/0 as you will see from the balance sheet. The above deficit is due in order to establish our Magazine and to cover the introduction of publicity service this year. You will agree with me that the Magazine is also one of the chief services appreciated by members and on percentage basis we are spending 17.50 against 18.84 on Road Service.

Regarding our other services— In 1930 we spent 1.55 p.c. of our income on the Road Patrols' department and last year 18.84; in 1930 we spent .39 p.c. of our income on legal fees and expenses last year over 8 p.c.; and in every department the analysis shows a record of steadily increasing service to members.

AND NOW A FLYING OBSERVATORY

World's First Fleet Of Trans-Atlantic Aircraft Now Ready For Service

A retractable, transparent dome which rises above the roof of the aircraft so that the navigators can take bearings on the stars, is one of three unique devices incorporated in Imperial Airways' new fleet of trans-Atlantic flying boats.

The dome is elevated by hand through a trap door in the roof and gives the navigators an unobstructed view of the whole heavens.

Two other innovations are the sleeve-valve engine and equipment for refuelling in mid-air. The sleeve-valve improves the efficiency of the engine, increases the range of the aircraft and reduces vibration and noise to a minimum.

Previously used on British military aircraft only, the sleeve-valve engine is a triumph for British engine designers. Experts of the world over have been struggling with the problem for years but it remained for the Bristol Company of England to invent an aero engine with sleeve-valves.

The American Guggenheim award for an outstanding contribution to aeronautical advancement was awarded to Mr. A. H. R. Fedden of the Bristol Aeroplane Company in 1938 chiefly for his work in this connection.

Refuelling in mid-air is a method of assisted take-off which does for a large aircraft what the composite method does for the "Mercury"—it enables the flying boat to carry more fuel than it can comfortably lift off the water.

'Cabot' and her sister ships will take off for the Atlantic crossing with approximately 1,500 gallons of fuel and another 1,000 gallons will be poured into her tanks in mid-air by a tanker plane especially adapted for the purpose.

The "tanker" will fly at a safe height, over the tail of the flying boat, and a weighted rope will be lowered. The rope will be attached to a flexible pipe which



Jal Guard and Pheroz Hyderabadwala, the winning pair in the 25 miles Madison Race, which was held on Tuesday under the auspices of the Bharat Wheelers. This race is the first of its kind in India.

will be hauled by a winch into the flying boat through an aperture in the tail. When 1,000 gallons have passed through the pipe into the flying boat's tanks, pipe and line will be hauled back by another winch into the tanker.

Like the observation dome and the sleeve-valve engine, the refuelling gear is a new device, now used for the first time on commercial aircraft. These three innovations, along with the standard navigational equipment carried by all the flying boats, make the 'Cabot' and her sister ships the world's most modern commercial aircraft. They also form the world's first fleet of aircraft expressly built for the Atlantic service and capable of operating between Great Britain and America on a regular schedule.

The four units of the fleet, 'Carnegie', 'Connemara', 'Caribou' and 'Clyde', have all been launched and after a series of trial flights will be ready for immediate service.

Frozen harbours at Botwood and Montreal will, however, delay the inauguration of the Atlantic service until well into the spring, when the Canadian harbours will be clear of obstruction.

As far as aircraft and personnel are concerned, Imperial Airways is now fully equipped for the inauguration of the service.

FLOATING WEATHER BUREAU

Important Step Towards Completion Of Mid-Atlantic Service

An important step towards the establishment of regular air services across the Atlantic Ocean was taken on Wednesday, 22nd March, when the French steamship 'Carimare' sailed from Le Havre to take up its position in mid-Atlantic as a floating weather bureau.

Captain A. S. Wilcockson, O.B.E., Captain G. I. Thomson and Captain J. C. Kelly Rogers, all of Imperial Airways' Atlantic Division, accompanied by two officers from the meteorological department of the British Air Ministry, were shown over the vessel before it sailed by M. Louis Castex of Air France Transatlantique and M. Gauthier Villars of L'Office National Meteorologique.

In addition to providing pilots with valuable mid-ocean meteorological reports the 'Carimare' will also serve as a fixed land mark on which pilots can take bearings.

The vessel is equipped with radio-sonde apparatus, by means of which balloons with a small wireless transmitter attached to them are released into the upper air to test barometric pressure, wind velocity, temperature and humidity. Messages sent out by the transmitter are received on board the 'Carimare' and the information relayed to trans-Atlantic pilots.

After the balloon with its transmitter has reached a certain height and sent out a series of reports in the course of its ascent it is lost for ever. When the 'Carimare' reaches its mid-Atlantic station a balloon will be released every day for this purpose.

As the steamship will be isolated in mid-Atlantic for about 31 months it is a floating farmyard as well as a floating meteorological station. A generous supply of live rabbits and chickens are carried on board to provide the crew of 62 with food.

After their inspection of the 'Carimare' the party of Imperial Airways and Air Ministry officials was entertained to luncheon on board the s.s. 'Normandie' by M. Banet-Rivet, a director of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, and Commandant Hous-

OBJECTS OF ARTISTES ASSOCIATION

Improvement Of Industry: Capitalists' Fears Allayed

Mr. R. S. Mani writes:— It is well-known that the Cine Artistes have formed an association with Mr. Sohrab Modi as the head and Mr. D. Billimoria, Mrs. Kote and many other well-known artistes on the executive, with the sole object of enhancing the value of the cine industry.

It is rumoured in some quarters that the association has been formed with a view to enforcing certain rules and regulations that might work against the interests of the cine capitalists. I discussed these apprehensions with Mr. D. Billimoria, one of the vice-presidents, when I had a chance to meet him. He very courteously explained the entire object of the association. He told me that he had also heard that fears were entertained and expressed by many that the association would not be to the interests of capitalists. But on a long view, it will be admitted that an association of this kind should redound to the advantage, and further the interests, of cine capitalists.

I am fully convinced that the result of his explanations is that the association is in the best interests of the capitalists, if only they will in time recognise and support it.

Some of the capitalists seem to apprehend that the artistes will behave like any Trade Union and seek to extract undue advantage from them. It is not so. I am not speaking either as producer, artist or critic. Every producer has almost all producers have a good deal of experience of the artistes, their ways and methods of working. In my opinion the association can be made to play a great and useful part if the cine capitalists decide to support it by way of checking the irregularities of working hours, unhealthy competition in the salaries of artistes and such other failings that both producers and artistes so much deplore.

It is no doubt true that the artistes will enjoy more privileges by the formation of the Association. But that it will correspondingly add to the prestige of this nascent profession, to the improvement of this industry and also to the profits thereof, cannot be gainsaid.

I submit to all cine capitalists, whatever may be their notion about the Cine Artistes Association, as a well-wisher of the industry, to recognise the Association as one among the many associations grouped round the motion picture industry and to guide it whenever necessary by the framing of suitable rules and regulations to increase its value and importance. A handsome donation as patrons, by the cine capitalists during the season of the Motion Picture Congress will be a practical testimony of their support to the Association and their sympathy with its objects.

Bombay Cyclists Form Union

(FROM B. C. U.)

In the course of his opening speech made by Mr. J. R. Modi, Hon. Secretary, at the 25-Mile Madison Cycle Race, organised by the Bharat Wheelers, held round the Oval, on Sunday, last, he said:—

It may interest you that this club ever since its formation in November, 1937 has taken a very active part in the sport of cycling racing in Bombay. It was formed for the main reason that the parent body of the Bombay Presidency Cyclists' Union had decided, that riders in all events of the Union and of its affiliated clubs should be members of the affiliated clubs. This is the only club in Bombay open to members of all communities and at the same time exclusively dealing in Cycling. We are proud to declare we have always supported our parent body the Union without asking for any special favours for either our club or individual members. Our annual subscription is very low while we do not encourage buying up members of other clubs, by offering to pay their entry fees and other expenses in connection with cycle racing. Under the circumstances we are also proud to declare that our members are not pot hunters for bigger trophies.

I am confident in the near future other clubs interested in all aspects of cycling would assist us in establishing cycle polo games in Bombay. To-day the cyclists have had a very busy time in cycle racing, and no attention was devoted to cycle runs and tours. We have learnt one thing by experience that too many cycle races have not proved to be a blessing, which we contemplated in the early part of the season.

Move For Municipal Technical School

City Fathers Perturbed At Central Government's Plan To Establish Quarantine Station For Yellow Fever In Bombay

The correspondence which appeared in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" in regard to the yellow fever was the subject of discussion at the Municipal Corporation on Thursday. The matter was sent to the Medical Committee for report.

The resolution of Mr. R. S. Nimker to start a municipal technical school received support from the Progressive Group and it was sent ultimately to the Law Committee for report.

Mr. K. H. Goregaonkar moved that in view of the fact that the Government of India are thinking of establishing a Quarantine Station for Yellow Fever across the Bombay Harbour in the Kolaba District as appears from a letter contributed to the "Bombay Chronicle" of 25th February 1939 by Dr. V. K. Dongre, member of the Local Board, Kolaba District, and in view of the report of Dr. R. K. Mhatre, who was entrusted with the work of survey of Aedes Mosquitoes in connection with the spread of the disease in this country, to the effect that the Bombay Harbour is full of such mosquitoes and would, if infected, spread the disease, the Corporation view with great concern the proposal of the Government of India for establishing a quarantine station for such a highly dangerous and infectious disease as Yellow Fever at such a short distance from Bombay City and are of the firm opinion that such an action by the Government of India will be a menace to the safety of the City.

REFER IT TO COMMISSIONER

Mr. Mathradas Tricunji said that before the matter was sent to the Government, it should be properly inquired into. He therefore moved an amendment to refer the question to the Municipal Commissioner for report.

The amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Mr. R. S. Nimker then moved: That the Corporation requests the Commissioner to devise a scheme to start a Municipal Technical School on cotton textiles, for the teaching of the sons and daughters of the textile workers of the town, on the lines of the schools conducted by the Manchester Corporation.

Mr. Nimker said in the Textile

tile Enquiry Committee, some well-known witnesses had suggested the starting of textile schools for workers' children. In England, there were a number of such schools, while in Calcutta, the Municipal Corporation was running one school. The V. J. T. Institute was doing very useful work, but it was meant for the educated youths who aspired for superior offices in the textile mills. The Social Service League also conducted one school, but in the last 14 years, only 121 students had received training in that institution.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai thought that the financial side of the question also required consideration, and he therefore moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Law Committee for report.

Mr. M. U. Rajab supported the proposition.

Prof. S. R. Davar said when the Congress Government were prepared to sacrifice Rs. 4 crores for prohibition, he did not see why the Municipal Corporation should not spend some money for the textile education of the children of the workers in the mills. He therefore moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Municipal Commissioner to report in collaboration with the Law Committee.

Mr. D. V. Pradhan appealed to the Congress Party to support the proposition.

Dr. S. P. Mehta supported Prof. Davar's amendment and said the mill workers' children required textile education, so that when they joined mills, they would not find difficulty in following the work.

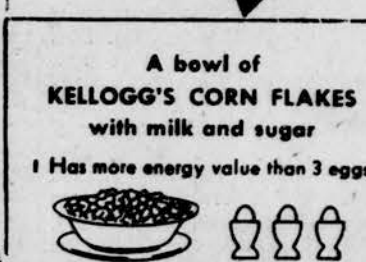
The amendment of Mr. Mohanlal Desai was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

The house also agreed to the following proposition of Mr. R. S. Nimker:

That the Corporation requests the Commissioner to suggest ways and means at a very early date to secure satisfactory water supply in the North of Bombay. The Corporation elected Mrs. Lilavati Mumbhai and Mr. Vishwanath R. Tulla on the Managing Committee of the Children's Aid Society to represent the Municipal Corporation.

The Mayor then adjourned the House till Monday.

5 Reasons why modern parents serve this delicious breakfast



A bowl of KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES with milk and sugar

1 Has more energy value than 3 eggs*

223.36 calories 210 calories

2 Digests easily

3 So delicious, so crisp—children love it

4 Helps children take more milk

5 No cooking—no fuss. Served in 30 seconds

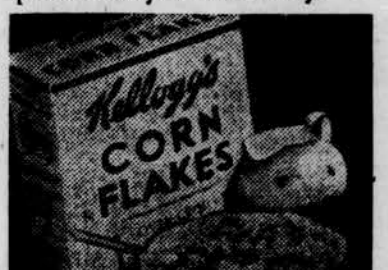
*Shown by an analysis made at a leading dietetic laboratory.

DO YOU KNOW that your child burns up energy every time he takes a breath? Then think how much more he uses up in active play and school work.

Help him, Parents, to renew that energy. Start his day with KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes, served with milk and sugar. That way, he'll get more food energy than three eggs will supply.

And remember—KELLOGG'S

are ready to serve—the 30-second breakfast! Buy a packet from your stores today!



When It Is A Question Of Soaps!



It is wise to choose the very best, for while a good soap promotes the health and complexion of the skin, an alkaline soap of inferior quality mars both.

B. C. P. W. TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE

belongs to the former class of Toilet Soaps. Once chosen it is always chosen

BENGAL CHEMICAL CALCUTTA : BOMBAY
Agents: Orient Drug Agency, Princess St., Bombay-2.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

W. I. A. A. Meeting

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—I much appreciate your excellent precis which appeared in your paper as a report on the annual general meeting of the W. I. A. A. held last Friday. Your remarks will undoubtedly help to dispel many of the rumours which were set abroad.

My statement that I was not standing for the Committee has, I find, caused a certain amount of misunderstanding. I am on the Committee and was not due to retire, there was in consequence no need for me to stand for the Committee—Yours, etc.

H. E. ORMEROD.

April 24.

Ethics Of State Finance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—Since the statement on the Goan Emigrants' Fund Committee, its constitution, function and real character, was published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 11th instant, Mr. A. C. Fernandes, in his letter published on the 17th instant, instead of either accepting my documentation, which is based on official publications including the "Boletim" and the statement of the Minister of Colonies, or keeping the silence enforced on him, has had the temerity to cover his retreat by making a series of mis-statements.

For instance, when I clearly wrote regarding Mr. Fernandes' "dementi" about the annual contribution of 40,000 made to its organization by the Goa Government, this Professor of the Sciences of Economics and Politics of the Superior Course of the Bombay University asserts, that I suggest that the organisation belongs to him. I did say and still insist on saying, with perfect justification, "his" Fund and it is open to Mr. Fernandes to have the English idiom overhauled if he can. As any school boy ought to know, when I say Mr. Fernandes' train I do not suggest that he owns one. I could say his hotel, college and village in Goa, without being understood to mean that he possessed them all.

That Mr. Fernandes chooses to be concerned not with the statement I have published after careful examination of facts published by official agencies and important and accredited spokesmen of Portuguese policy but with discussion of personalities is hardly my fault. His use of such phrases as my melancholy meanness has reference, I take it, to his heroic attempt at "literary" effect which, may I be permitted to express the opinion, is distinctly encouraging although it may well gain to those who are interested in psychological analysis, a pretty good insight into his own mind—that is quite understood.

I should like to deal with the claims and pretensions of his, (I beg your pardon, I mean) the Goan Emigrants' Fund Committee in so far as I have indicated before it has the closest bearing on what is essentially a problem of economic Indo-Portuguese relations, separately and at length.

Mr. Fernandes' bare denial of this, that and the other statement has no value for the simple reason that he is, with his official connection, the last person to speak with any degree of fairness and mental detachment about what constitutes his "raison d'être". But my exposure is confirmed by independent and well-informed Goan public opinion. As a matter of fact, it is only fair to admit, it was Mr. V. de Braganza Cunha, sometime professor of Portuguese at the London University and an acknowledged expert of Portuguese affairs, himself a royalist and pro-jesuit author who first completely told the truth about the Committee; and it was found necessary to have the meeting he had convened in behalf of the Goan Indian police in this city to have the meeting, which was convened in behalf of the Goan Union in this city, banned by the Commissioner of Police.

As regards the impression created in Portugal that Mr. Fernandes was connected with the University of Bombay, in view of his amazing denial I must reproduce the title in full of the pamphlet I have in my possession:—

AVERTANO CORREIA

FERNANDES

Professor de Ciências Económicas e Políticas do Curso Superior de Universidade de Bombaim,

Secretário de Comissão Administrativa do Fundo dos Emigrantes Indo-Portugueses.

EMIGRACAO

Indo-Portuguesa
Separata Do Boleim Mumeros 7 e 8 da Sociedade De Geografia De Lisboa.

Lisboa—1938.

I challenge Mr. Fernandes to prove this a forgery.

I may also explain that the question of the propriety of bracketing the University of Bombay with an organisation of a foreign government is primarily of interest to us because it involves the academic integrity, dignity and prestige of our University. Even those who do not know the history of the dispute between the classic Coimbra University and Dr. Salazar and have watched with apprehension the 'totalitarianization' of universities in fascist countries, must feel concerned at the certainty of our university being compromised in connection with propaganda that has nothing to do with Mr. Fernandes' connection with the university. I have no doubt the university authorities will examine the position and elucidate it in public as well as its own interests.

Finally, I take the strongest exception to Mr. Fernandes' suggestion that the discussion I have been carrying on has not been solely motivated by what I define as the sense of duty of every independent, honest newspaper writer. I have no personal feeling nor interest in the discussion. I am conducting beyond the feeling and interest of every independent and truth-loving writer who is called upon to deal with questions of public interest.

Need I add in conclusion that I am prepared to meet, in the newspaper forum, any fair-minded person who wants to controvert the statements I have made, as I have already emphasized on the strength of irrefutable evidence collected from official sources? It would be in the best interests of Mr. Fernandes' propaganda, too, if he employed different and less clumsy tactics.

—Yours, etc.,

"ECONOMICUS".

'A Letter To Dr. Schacht'

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir—I think the letter from Mr. D. F. Karaka to Dr. Schacht, is the very thing Herr Doktor needs to see for himself why he is unwelcome in our midst. It not only voices the writer's personal resentment but that of hundreds of thousands of our countrymen, who are aware of the inhuman tactics of the hardest-hearted man of Europe. Every patriot in this country is doubtful about Herr Doktor's holiday and that too at a time, when war-clouds are likely to burst over Europe. I think Dr. Schacht has chosen a very awkward time for a holiday.

Besides all this, his meetings with businessmen, industrialists and sort of people, just after landing in Bombay and his intention to visit only the big cities which are also industrial centres, rather contradicts his "come for a holiday" sort of story.

I believe, it must be very uncomfortable for him to know that Indians are not puny and foolish as he imagined them. No wonder the welcome from the national press so amazed him.

We belong to a country which believes in Ahimsa and so naturally dislike those who disregard these laws.

Of course I would not say that we hate to have foreigners in our country, on the contrary, I think we have yet to learn lots from them. But my whole heart rebels when these foreign friends are propagandists who come to India to condemn.

We have not forgotten that our past politeness and sincerity were repaid in books like "Mother India" and films like "The Drum" and "Gunga Din". In a way these have been responsible for our outburst against Dr. Schacht. He must know that the "Campaign of hate" is just "Prevention is better than cure".

But if Dr. Schacht is really on a holiday, I advise him to stay with Gandhiji and have tuitions in his philosophy. I am sure Gandhiji would never refuse to teach him, and Herr Doktor will greatly benefit. He can insist upon Hitler learning it, when he returns to his country and oblige the world. It is a fine chance and he ought to make use of it.

—Yours, etc.,

JOLLY D. ENGINEER

Bilimora.

Evening Colleges

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—About two years back, at the time of formally inaugurating the Khalsa College at Matunga it was given out that this institution along with some others, were contemplating to start evening classes for Degree Courses in Arts and Commerce to help self-supporting students in the pursuit of their academic career which under the usual course has been denied to them. But nothing further has been heard about the project since then. It is a well-known fact that most of the American Universities offer similar facilities to poor students to learn while they earn. During the last few years the University of Calcutta has also permitted some of its colleges in the metropolis to start evening classes for Degree Courses in Commerce with a view to cater to the requirements, particularly of this type of students. May I hope that the University of Bombay will also be generous enough to move in the matter and earn the gratitude of hundreds of self-supporting students by offering them similar facility in the pursuit of their academic career, and for the betterment of their economic prospects. I feel confident that such a generous move on the part of the University authorities will not fail to receive adequate response from those for whom it is meant.—Yours, etc.,

I. B. SEN GUPTA.

G. I. P. Railway Carriages

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—There are mainly three different types of Third Class carriages in the Suburban G. I. P. Railway Service, viz., with maximum accommodation for 122, 100 and 80 seats respectively. Accordingly such boards were kept by the authorities in the respective carriages, hitherto. But recently it has been noticed that these boards have been removed and new ones are placed increasing the maximum numbers to 174, 156 and 122 passengers respectively, although the sizes of the carriages and the accommodation arrangements are the same without the least change. Even an ordinary person possessing the slightest common-sense can easily say that it is practically impossible to accommodate such a large number of passengers, in the above carriages, if the authorities at all care to consider them as human beings.

Will the Railway authorities realise the difficulty of these passengers arising out of their new "better" system and remove the same by readopting the old accommodations?—Yours etc.,

SHANTI T. SHAH "ABUWALA"

Needless Distinctions

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—The Collegiate branch of the Educational Department consists at present of teachers of three different classes, besides the rapidly vanishing I.E.S. They are (1) B.E.S. Class I in the grade Rs. 300 to Rs. 900, (2) B.E.S. Class II in the grade Rs. 170 to Rs. 500, and (3) S.E.S. in the grade Rs. 130 to Rs. 200. In addition to these there are the temporary posts of demonstrators on a fixed salary of Rs. 100 per month.

These compartments are watertight more or less and no man from lower grade can ever rise to the higher as a matter of course in spite of his long and meritorious service. To which ever rank an officer belongs he has to teach any class right from the first year to the post-graduate. As far as teaching is concerned all do the same kind of work both in quality and in quantity.

On no ground can this distinction be justified. Were we to scan the list of qualifications of all these people we would find that almost all of them down to the demonstrators are masters of the various subjects (M.A. or M.Sc.)—the highest distinction that the Bombay University can confer on them. A few years before entering their service some of these people in the lower grade have shown even a better career than their erstwhile superiors.

The unnecessary importance to foreign qualified men is an another bogey. We the students who are the real victims of this system have enough experience of these foreign returned people not to be under an illusion about their abilities. We know that a foreign returned man is as raw or as bad as a Bombay University man and must therefore start from the lowest rung of the ladder—unless exceptionally qualified.

If the ability for research and writing standard books is the cri-

Prof. Mukhtar Ahmed's Transfer

The following letter signed by a number of citizens of Dharwar has been addressed to the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier:—
Sir,—It is with great reluctance that we, the citizens of Dharwar bring the following case to your notice in the belief that you will be pleased to do justice to the party concerned.

Dr. Ahmad Mukhtar, Professor of Economics in the Karnatak College, was transferred here from Ahmedabad in the month of November 1938. The transfer was clearly on a permanent basis as it is apparent that the students are bound to suffer if in the domain of education their teachers are tossed to and fro. It has given us a rude shock to note that, at this juncture, Dr. Ahmad Mukhtar is transferred back to Ahmedabad. It is a truism to admit that the relations between Hindus and Muslims in India are very strained. It is further clear that injustice of this character are likely to mar the faint possibility, that already exists, of the restoration of harmony among the two major communities. It is mainly for this reason that we are prompted to send this petition to you. May we hope that, in the name of fair play and justice, you will be pleased to order the cancellation of the transfer of Dr. Mukhtar who, we must admit, has earned a great popularity not only among his own students but also among the respectable people of this place.

This case brings other things to light. The permanent principle is away in Europe. In his place, Dr. Mukhtar should have been asked to serve as he is the seniormost professor here. Is it just that a junior of Dr. Mukhtar should be asked to officiate when the principal is absent. We would request you to consider for yourself the effects of this arrangement on the minds of young students, several of whom are our wards and relations, who go about broadcasting this glaring act of injustice.

We do not want to take any more of your time. For us, you are an embodiment of justice and impartiality. We therefore request you as the head of a popular Government to take a broad and statesmanlike view of the whole affair. If you do so, we are sure that you will be convinced of the truth of our statements. In the end, we must admit that it should not be the business of the public to interfere in matters of administration. But you will also realise that, on certain occasions, grave miscarriage of justice is likely to occur if the intelligentsia of the country do not give a timely suggestion. It is with a view to help your administration that we have thought it fit to place this matter before you.

S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University

The Registrar, S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University, writes, The following persons have been elected on behalf of the different Electorates for a period mentioned against their names in the Elections held in April 1939.

PATRONS ELECTORATE
Prof. Vaman Malhar Joshi, M. A. Poona for 5 years.

GRADUATES ELECTORATE
Prof. A. B. Gajendragadkar, M. A. Bombay, Mrs. Yesubai Kulkarni, B. A. Poona, Prof. J. J. Anjarliya, M. A., M. Sc. (Lond.), Bombay, Principal N. M. Patwardhan, M. A., I. T. Sholapur, Mr. B. S. Dabke, B. Com. Bombay and Prof. R. D. Karve, M. A. Bombay, all for 5 years.

EDUCATED LADIES ELECTORATE
Mrs. Satyabhamabai Patwardhan, G. A., Baroda for 5 years, Mrs. Subochana Modi, M. A. Bombay for 3 years, Mrs. Jayashri Rajji, B. A. Bombay for 1 year and Mrs. Varubai Shevade, G. A. Poona, for 1 year.

GENERAL ELECTORATE
Prof. D. S. Phatak M. A. Bombay, for 5 years and Prof. C. S. Patel, M. A., LL.B. Baroda for 4 years.

terion for these class distinctions statistics will show that the lower grade people are in no way inferior to their superiors.

The artificial distinctions for which there is no justification at least in a college, leave the lower grade people completely miserable and heart-broken throughout their lives.

It is the time that all this heritage of the old system is completely smashed and a free atmosphere is created by establishing one class of service wherein all people would get an opportunity to rise from the bottom to the top. The earlier it is done the better.—Yours etc.,

T. T. M.

"FIT AT EVERY TICK-THAT'S PERFECT HEALTH"



IT'S A BAD START TO FEEL
DIZZY AND DULL
EVEN AFTER
A FULL NIGHT'S SLEEP.
RESTORE PERFECT HEALTH WITH

That feeling of insufficient sleep is a sure sign of run-down physical condition which if neglected, may lead to a complete breakdown. More energy is used up than your body cells are able to produce.

Bayer's TONIC, a perfect combination of vitamins, phosphates etc., directly feeds the body cells increasing the output of vital energy. You will soon feel the glow of buoyant health, and vigour.

Bayer's TONIC
180 c.c.
L.E. FARMINGHOUSE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
Leverkusen Germany
Made in Germany

"IF IT'S Bayer's, IT'S GOOD"

carried unanimously

All in favour?.....carried.....Another proposition settled. And as the familiar words "Have a Cigarette?" pass around it is plain to see Player's Magnums are also "carried unanimously." The familiar lifebuoy packet and tin are everywhere.....And there's generally a sound reason for such solid public preference.....in this case particularly sound—

Player's Please



PL/169

AQUARIUM FOR BOMBAY

Proposal Before Govt. Sequel To Sorley Report

BOMBAY, Thursday. The question of development of fisheries in the Province is engaging the serious attention of the Government of Bombay, which has before it a proposal for the establishment of an aquarium in Bombay for purposes of research.

Sorley Report

Though the scope for development of fisheries in the Province has almost been unlimited, no progress could be made for want of investigation into marine biological and technological subjects. The Government has considered the report submitted by Mr. H. T. Sorley, who conducted a survey into marine fisheries in the Province.

For suggesting improvements in fishing methods, the Government propose appointing an Assistant Biologist, who will, besides conducting general biological investigation into questions connected with fisheries, examine the fish caught, classify the catch according to grades of quality and maintain a comparative record of the results achieved by the use of various types of nets.

Churchill Supports Chamberlain

(Continued from Page 7).

make clear to Frenchmen that we make contribution fully proportionate to our population, resources and responsibility." He would tell France that "we were contributing the greatest fleet and one of the greatest airforces in the world as also an expeditionary force of half a million with reserves to make it at least a million." He was firmly convinced of the merits of the voluntary system. "The reason, which the Government did not and could not give for the new departure is that they cannot get men without conscription." Men were coming so fast that we shall not be able to equip them for months. If the circumstances ever imposed a departure from voluntary system, let conscription be applied generally, not only to boys of twenty.

CHURCHILL'S SUPPORT

Mr. Churchill supporting the Motion for the reconstitution of the successive conversations of the Government in the last six weeks (laughter), but strongly defended the Prime Minister on the score of good faith. "The supreme pledge which is tacitly

given by anyone holding the first office of State is to act in accordance with what he believes to be national needs and safety." He agreed with the danger of Nazi propaganda about "England fighting to the last Frenchman."

The French do not easily understand the British deep predilection against militarism and historic attachment to voluntary system. "Although our contribution would be great it was not of the same kind as exacted from France the first day war began and the rise of feeling in France in recent weeks was a fact which no British Government could afford to neglect. It was a delusion that European problems would be solved by calling up 2,000,000 youths of twenty. Several classes should have been involved in the scope of the measure. The Government's measures had a direct influence on the hopes of preserving peace and anyone who voted against them must do so with grave compunction and sense of responsibility." (Cheers).—*Reuter.*

IN CASE OF FRESH ELECTION Dealing with the assumption that the issue should be submitted to election, he did not doubt that Government would win, but we should have a new Parliament deeply bitter with a large minority of the nation worked up into burning anti-Government Opposition. If the Opposition won and established the principle of no compulsory military service the whole resistance of Europe to Nazi domination would collapse.

As an illustration of French feeling, Mr. Churchill said, although it was highly improbable, let us suppose that Gibraltar was attacked by German ships next week. Two million Frenchmen would in a few days stand under the enemy flag. Later Mr. Churchill expressed approbation of the step taken on merits as a purely British measure, not as an after comment on to-morrow's speech.

HITLER'S SPEECH

"I do not attach particular importance to that speech. If Herr Hitler utters menaces it will not make the situation worse than it appears on actual facts. If he utters reassurances, I for one won't believe them until they are confirmed by deeds. If he utters mere abuse why should we pay attention to it? We pay too much attention to dictators' speeches and too little study to their marshalling of forces and spreading their authority which are continually going on."—*Reuter.*

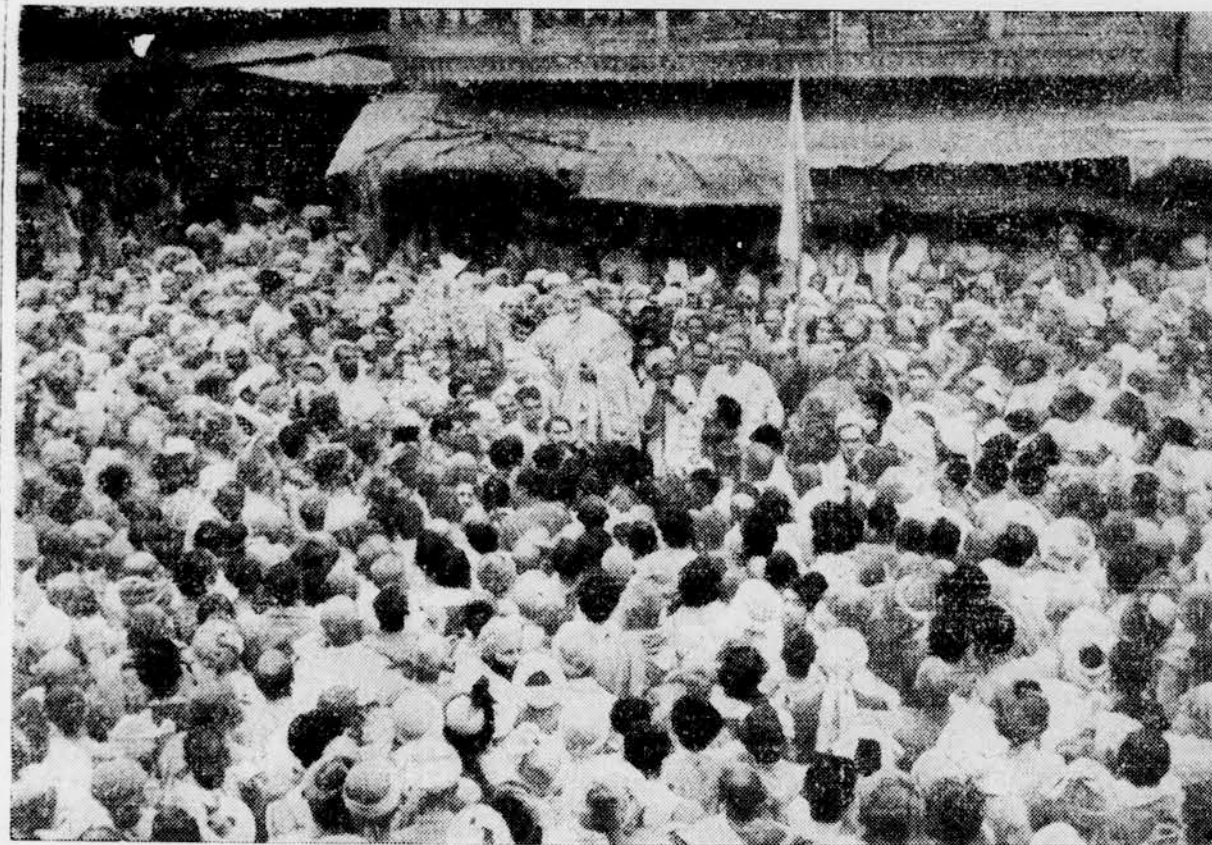
GRAVE WARNING TO HITLER

NEW YORK, April 27. The "New York Times" says that Mr. Chamberlain's statement can only be interpreted as an attempt to reinforce the new and firmer foreign policy of the British Government in the most dramatic manner possible.

"It must be evident, even in Germany, that the temper of the British people has changed since Munich. England continues to hope for peace but she means to prepare in all seriousness for the alternative of war." The "Herald Tribune" writes, "Herr Hitler has now had two important warnings in rapid succession and he is getting on dangerous ground."—*Reuter.*

NORWEGIAN PRINCE IN BOAT COLLISION

NEW YORK, April 27. The Norwegian liner "Oslofjord" with the Crown Prince and Princess of Norway aboard, collided with a pilot boat, when approaching New York in dense fog. The pilot boat's crew were picked up by the near-by boats. There were no casualties.—*Reuter.*



Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (centre) addressing the huge gathering at Kissakhani Bazar, Peshawar, on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Peshawar Massacre of 1930.

STUDIES IN SILVICULTURE

Work At Dehra Dun Institute

That the scale and cost of silvicultural experiments can be considerably reduced, while maintaining a high standard of precision in results if proper methods of lay-out and analysis are used, is disclosed in certain experiments conducted at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and chiefly with the object of demonstrating to visiting officers from Provinces the methods of lay-out, maintenance of records and analyses of results that have been found most suitable, typical comparative experiments into problems in nursery work, artificial regeneration and such subjects as thinning, root-competition, etc., are being tried in the experimental garden attached to the Institute. Visiting Provincial Research Officers, who have generally been appointed without any special training in research, find these very useful.

Seed origin experiments are also in progress in the Silvicultural Branch of the Institute and interesting results obtained. It has been found that bamboos raised from seed collected from solid culms, are themselves solid except for a small percentage of clumps which contain normal hollow culms. This indicates that solidity in bamboos is a hereditary factor.

BREEDING PINES. Small plantations are being raised of "Chir" (pinus longifolia) from parent trees having normal and exceptionally high resin yielding capacity, to determine whether this is a hereditary characteristic and whether it would be possible to isolate and breed out a strain of high yielding pines.

The Silviculturist of the Institute and a statistical party visited the Andamans in April 1938, and laid out a number of sample plots and several experimental plots for studying the developments of the mixture arising from natural regeneration in the most semi-deciduous forests of the islands.

Researches on the feasibility of determining the age of sandal wood trees by counting growth marks has proved a difficult problem. The question seems to be linked up with the host plants. Another baffling question is the relation between the rate of growth and the formation of heartwood, but the problem owing to its great importance from the utilization point of view is being further investigated.

Markovitch Finishes Talks In Berlin

BERLIN, April 27. M. Markovitch has finished his talks with the Foreign Office authorities. No important conclusion has been reached. It is understood from a usually well-informed source that the question of Yugoslavia joining the Anti-Comintern Pact was not even raised. The closeness and friendliness of Yugoslavia's relations with Germany was emphasised by M. Markovitch in Press interviews.—*Reuter.*

TORONTO, April 27.

The "Globe and Mail" declares, "Compulsory military service in Britain gives a full measure of Europe's desperation. Britain has set aside diplomacy for force."—*Reuter.*



The ninth anniversary of the massacre of 1930 in Peshawar was celebrated on Sunday when Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and other leaders placed wreaths on the memorial.

Embargo Aimed At Japan

New Power For President Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, April 27. Senator Pittman introduced in the Congress a resolution empowering the President after ten days notice to place an embargo on all exports to Japan except agricultural products. The resolution is actually directed at an aviator of the Nine-Power treaty, but Senator Pittman has let it be known that it is designed primarily to affect Japan.—*Reuter.*

German Ships In Mediterranean

GIBRALTAR, April 27. A number of units of the German Naval Squadron passed the Straits and entered the Mediterranean. Battleship "Grafspeer" is now at Ceuta with a destroyer and six submarines while the battleship "Deutschland" and two destroyers are at Malaga. Warship "Koelm" arrived at Algiers and exchanged salutes with the town.—*Reuter.*

Guards For Panama Canal

PANAMA, April 27. The United States fleet have begun to pass Panama Canal. The international tension is reflected by the fact that machine-gunners are guarding the Canal Banks and locks, which is an unprecedented precaution in peace time.—*Reuter.*

Mufti Not Going To Cairo

BEIRUT, April 27. The Mufti has decided not to travel to Cairo with other Palestine Arab leaders, who are to participate in the discussions on the British proposals to solve the Palestine problem.—*Reuter.*

GERMAN PLANE'S SPEED RECORD

BERLIN, April 27. A new absolute world speed record of 472 miles per hour is claimed to have been established by a German plane to-day.—*Reuter.*

City Clubs' Deputation Turns Down Govt's Offer

REPRESENTATIVES' PLEA TO DR. GILDER FOR SIX MONTHS' PERMIT TO SERVE DRINKS TO MEMBERS

Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Mr. J. B. Greaves, Mr. A. A. Jadhav and Mr. R. P. Thakur have interviewed the Hon. Minister for Health and Excise this morning on behalf of 19 of the principal clubs in Bombay and discussed with him the effects of Prohibition on the clubs.

The Hon. Minister pointed out that he was bound by the principle accepted by the legislature in August 1937 of introducing complete prohibition for the whole population of the Province (except Europeans and aboriginal and hill tribes) within three years of the Ministry's taking office. The first question which he put to the deputation was whether Clubs would agree to accept licenses on condition of serving drinks to non-Asiatics only.

The deputation replied that no

club with mixed membership would accept a license on such a condition.

ANOTHER DEMAND

The deputation then pointed out the double effect of Prohibition on the clubs, namely, the effect on their finances as well as on their social activities, and, with special reference to the financial aspect, suggested that all clubs should be permitted to serve drinks to their members without discrimination for six months after the 1st Aug., 1939, subject to such restrictions as were necessary to ensure that the privilege should not be abused.

The Hon. Minister promised that he would give this last suggestion his very careful consideration and place it before the Council of Ministers.

CHIEF OF DEFENCE CO-ORDINATION

CALCUTTA, April 27. The "United Press" understands that Sir James Pitkeathly, formerly Chief Controller of Stores, India has been appointed in-charge of the Department of Defence Co-ordination, which has been created by the Governor-General in Council.

This department, it is understood, will co-ordinate the work of all departments concerned with war preparations. In particular, it will deal with emergency legislations, problems relating to transport, and arrangements for supply in time of war to meet the needs of defence services and the civil population generally.—*United Press.*

MIRAJ, April 26. The third session of the Deccan States Students' Conference is expected to be held at Kirloskarwadi by the end of May or the beginning of June.—*United Press.*

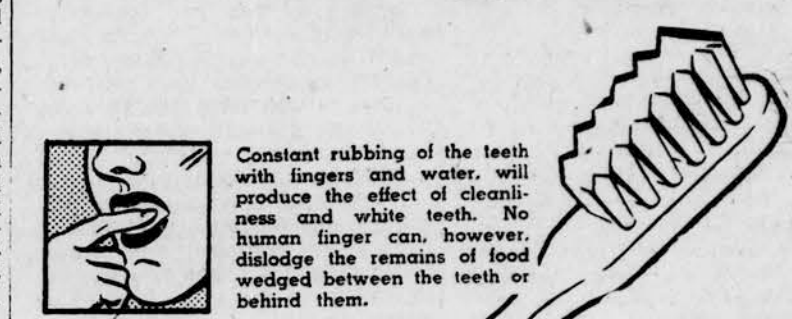
HON. VIJALAKSHMI'S STIMULUS TO INDIAN MEDICAL INDUSTRY

A correspondent writes:— "The Hon. Mrs. Vijalakshmi Pandit, Minister of Local Self Government and Public Health U.P. is to be congratulated on her success in giving a stimulus to indigenous medical industry by granting subsidies to reliable institutions. She has helped the Kurnachal Artisan Charitable Ayurvedic Dispensary and T. B. Sanatorium with a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1000.— It is an institution of 32 years' standing, founded by Swami Niranjananand-Tirth, a Sannyasi of great repute an author, Ayurvedic physician and particularly a specialist in the treatment of Tubercular patients. It is situated at Bhumiadhar (P.O. Bhowali-Sanatorium) in the district of Nainital, and enjoys a recurring annual grant of Rs. 150 from the Board of Indian Medicine. The climate is very good for Tubercular patients."

Calcutta Stock Exchange Official Year Book 1939

India's Biggest and only Officially issued Investor's Guide. An Encyclopaedia of information on all classes of Companies known to the Stock Exchange. The ONLY publication which contains summaries of Balance Sheets for 1938 of Tea Companies and of other Companies issued upto April 4, 1939. Now ready. Price Rs. 10 per copy, post free. Send orders to the Secretary, Calcutta Stock Exchange Association, Limited, 7 Lyons Range, Calcutta.

BRUSH YOUR TEETH THE SAFE WAY



Constant rubbing of the teeth with fingers and water, will produce the effect of cleanliness and white teeth. No human finger can, however, dislodge the remains of food wedged between the teeth or behind them.



The use of a stick is liable to damage the enamel. This method may dislodge the food remains between the front teeth only, but will never reach behind the teeth. Moreover, there is always a risk of infection as the stick may carry germs.



With the aid of the dental profession, Tek designed the "short head" toothbrush, which is the only completely safe way of keeping your mouth clean and healthy by reaching behind your teeth and removing every particle of decaying food.



Tek
(or Tek Junior for Children)
Sterilized, in sealed container
— 6 colours —

Also—Johnson's Baby Powder, Baby Soap and Baby Cream, Johnson's Pink, Hygienic Soap and Powder, Zea Adhesive, Plastic, Band-Aid, Mucous, Sanitary Towels, Othello-Gum and Johnson's Ballpoint Pens.

Guaranteed Products of Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain) Limited, Slough.

Indian Doctor Of Rome University

ROME, April 27. Surendra Nath Das Gupta has received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy of the Rome University.—*Reuter.*

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"RELIEF" NIB

SMOOTH VELVET ACTION Adapts itself to your style of writing

From all Depots and Stores INDIA'S MOST POPULAR WRITER

Adult Education In The City

Parulekar's Plea For Central Organisation

Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Secretary, Schools Committee, in a note on 'Adult Education and Literacy in the City of Bombay' emphasises the urgent need of bringing into existence a Central Organisation, which will control and guide adult education in the City.

Mr. Parulekar points out that to teach one lakh and ten thousand pupils in the Municipal and private primary schools, more than Rs. 45 lakhs are spent annually from Municipal and private funds. It would be in keeping with this sum, if within a few years, the expenditure on adult education were to reach a couple of lakhs turning out within that amount 15,000 to 20,000 literate adults every year.

In the City of Bombay a 'Literacy Campaign' is at present being carried on vigorously in all sections of the community have joined hands to make it a success. His Excellency the Governor, the Prime Minister and his colleagues have evinced great interest in the cause of the campaign.

The Census of 1921 showed that in a population of 1,76,000 in Bombay City, there were 2,84,000 literates, while the Census of 1931 revealed that there were 2,81,000 literates in a population of 1,61,000. In both the Census years the percentage of literacy was about 24, i.e. 24 persons out of 100 were able to read and write a letter which is the standard of attainment for the Census literacy.

After giving calculations the Note says:—

The number of literates in 1941 will be 2,81,000 and 45,000 i.e. 3,26,000 in a population of 1,61,000, giving a literacy percentage for 1941 at about 28 and showing an increase of only 4 per cent during the decade 1931-41. In arriving at the probable figure of literacy in the City in 1941, it is assumed that the population of the City would be stationary. Actually however it may not be so. Very probably, the City's population will show a substantial increase in 1941 and if among the newly added population, there will be a large number of illiterate adults who come to seek employment in the City from this as well as from other Provinces, the increase of 4 per cent may be appreciably lessened. It may be stated in passing here, that according to 1931 Census, the percentage of literacy in Calcutta was 39, in Madras 31, and in Bombay 24.

In the City of Bombay, out of the total population of 1,61,000 in 1931, there were adults of 23 and over numbering 7,60,000 while in the other type of population of the same strength, the adults of 20 and over number 6,00,000. Bombay City can cover only one-fourth of the adult population of the City in one decade by the literates produced by primary schools, while in the other case, half the population is easily covered within that period, by relying on the literate product from schools.

The other type of population may succeed in doing away with its illiteracy within two decades, if it succeeds in launching forth a cent per cent effective scheme of compulsory education.

According to the 1931 Census the total recorded population of the City was 1,61,000. Out of this, 7,63,000 were adults of ages 20 and over. Out of this adult population, 2,20,000 were found to be literates leaving 5,43,000 adults as illiterates. Out of these adult illiterates at least 4,00,000 could be grouped as shown below:—
2,00,000 Industrial workers.
50,000 Domestic servants.
1,50,000 Labourers and workers.
(Other than Industrial).
4,00,000 Total.
Out of these, at least 80,000 were women illiterates.

FORMIDABLE TASK
The task of instructing these illiterate adults so as to make them literate is formidable. It has been calculated that in a City like Bombay, to make one illiterate adult literate, about Rs. 11 are required, and the course of instruction is to be spread over one year. This does not include the expenditure on the central administrative organization, nor the expenditure on rent for the adult instruction classes, it however, includes all expenses of instruction, supervision and supply of suitable reading material. Even if the instruction of 5,000 adults is taken up in hand, it will require about 55,000 annually for the instructional side of the work only. It may, here, be mentioned that attacking illiteracy through adult instruction is not only a quicker method, but it is also a far cheaper method.

FIVE TIMES EFFICACIOUS
Taking for example the City of Bombay, it will require about Rs. 11 to make one illiterate adult literate as mentioned above, under any one of the above

while to make one school-going child literate it takes at present 4 to 5 years and the amount which the Municipality has to spend over the child comes to Rs. 160 to 200.

FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF ECONOMY IN TIME, THE METHOD OF ATTACKING ILLITERACY IN THE CITY BY ADULT INSTRUCTION IS FIVE TIMES EFFICACIOUS WHILE FROM THE FINANCIAL POINT OF VIEW, IT PAYS TWENTY-FOLD.

Adult education in the City, therefore, on a sufficiently wide scale so as to bring about good results, must be carried on by the combined efforts of the citizens and of the State which here consist of the Provincial Government and the Municipality.

Hitherto the people of this City and the Municipality have been doing some work in the field of adult education, however small it may be. There are several associations and individuals in the City who for some years past have been doing some work in the field of adult education. Mention may particularly be made in this connection of the Social Service League and the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association. The Bombay Municipality has been helping an association, called the Bombay City Literacy Association, with an annual contribution of about Rs. 5,000. The Schools Committee of the Corporation have been pleased to accord full support to this Association by placing at its disposal the free use of their school buildings, and the staff of the Committee has been helping the Association in several ways.

FINANCIAL INABILITY

However anxious the Municipality may be to bear the burden of extra expenditure for promotion of literacy among the masses through adult education, it is not financially possible for it to do so. And yet, looking to the imperative necessity of taking up the question of removal of illiteracy among the masses, the Municipality should cheerfully share some burden of the proposed expenditure on the new activity of adult education in the City although it is not its obligatory duty.

What is, therefore, now required is that the Provincial Government should come forward with a definite scheme of a permanent nature for the promotion of literacy among the masses of this City. Under the law, the duty of attending to the Primary Education of school-going children is assigned to the Municipality. Education of the Adults naturally forms the duty of the Provincial Government and it is they who should bear the main burden of such a scheme.

PROPOSAL TO GOVT.
The Provincial Government may put the scheme into operation in one of the following three ways:—

(i) By appointing a Committee directly, consisting of representatives of Government, of the Corporation and of Members from the Public competent and qualified to help in the cause of the promotion of literacy among the masses of the City through adult education.

(ii) By requesting the Corporation to appoint a Special Committee—say the Adult Educational Committee under Section 40 of the Municipal Act and assuring the Corporation of substantial monetary help for carrying on the new duties.

(iii) By modifying Section 39(7) of the Municipal Act so as to include Adult Education for the promotion of Literacy in the obligatory duties of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipality and by making suitable provision for the creation of a separate fund for the purpose, to be called the Adult Education Fund, contribution to which should be made by the Government and the Municipality under rules to be prescribed for the purpose, Government, of course, contributing the major portion of the Fund.
Granting that the Committee

FINNISH TRADE DELEGATION'S VISIT

LONDON. (By Mail).

Some of the best-known men in Finnish business circles will be included in a trade delegation arriving here shortly to discuss, with representatives of 20 of the principal British industries means of increasing Finnish purchases from the United Kingdom.

Dr. Henrik Ramsay, chairman of the Finnish-British Trade Association, will lead the delegation of 40. The visit, which is at the invitation of the London Chamber of Commerce, is the result of a British delegation's investigation organised by the London Chamber last year in Finland.

Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade, who recently visited the Scandinavian countries, will speak at a luncheon of welcome, and there will be a visit to the industrial Midlands. Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, will preside at a dinner to be given by the Government.

Reuter.

three plans or under any other plan is appointed, what would be the lines on which it should work? One thing must be made clear. Private bodies and individuals who are at present carrying on the work, however small it may be, must not only be allowed to go on with their work but full encouragement must be given to them so that their number and scope may vastly increase under the fostering guidance and monetary help of the Central Committee.

PUBLIC SUPPORT

Fortunately, adult education work is still associated in the public mind with ideas of charity and benevolence. Employers of labour, social workers and philanthropists regard adult education as deserving of help and support. In assuming this responsibility, therefore, the Central Committee can very well count upon the public support to a greater extent than is possible in other fields of public welfare. It will be one of the main duties of the Committee charged with this kind of work, to explore to the fullest extent these avenues of outside help both in men and money for the promotion of Literacy in the City.

The Note then deals with further details regarding classes, literature etc.

The Note also gives a lengthy description of the duties of the members of the Central Organization staff which is the Brain of the Scheme.

A few details about the items of expenditure during the first year of the scheme may here be given:—

(i) The Central staff consisting of Organisers and others (Director and Supervision) Cost Rs. 15,000.

(ii) Expenses to instruct 2,500 adults in classes maintained directly by the Committee at Rs. 10 per adult per year Cost Rs. 25,000.

(iii) Expenses to instruct 2,500 adults in classes maintained by private agencies at Rs. 5 per adult per year Cost Rs. 12,500.

(iv) For the publication of books, pamphlets, charts, etc. Cost Rs. 3,500.

(v) Miscellaneous initial non-recurring expenditure Cost Rs. 4,000.

Total Rs. 60,000.
If 5,000 adults are made literate within an expenditure of Rs. 60,000 or thereabout, it would be a good investment.
But making 5,000 illiterate adults literate is not a great achievement considering the magnitude of the task that lies ahead. But in the first year's experiment proposed above, it is not the numbers that count so much, but the experience gained is the most important thing. This experience will be the main guiding factor for all future work where numbers will have to play a prominent part and the expenditure will have to go up in proportion to the numbers.

To teach 1,10,000 pupils in the Municipal and private primary schools of the City more than 45 lacs of rupees are spent annually from the Municipal and private funds.

It will be in keeping with this sum, if within a few years the expenditure on adult education were to reach a couple of lacs, turning out within that amount 15,000 to 20,000 literate adults every year, a number which will approximate the annual output of literates from the primary schools of the City, requiring an expenditure of 45 lacs of rupees or more.

DEPRESSION IN YARN TRADE

Buyers Lose Confidence

Bombay, April 26.
The yarn market has continued to remain very dull and depressed throughout the whole past week and although prices in Indian yarns have nominally remained unchanged the undertone has remained distinctly weak. Latest reports from New York about export subsidy of 2 cents per lb. in New crop cotton have resulted in sharp decline in cotton prices during the latter part of the week and this has naturally affected very seriously yarn prices. Buyers have lost confidence in the present level of prices and are not inclined to make any fresh purchases at present but prefer to wait and watch further developments. Buying therefore is held in check in the last few days and as dealers have been getting nervous some of them are inclined to press sales even at lower prices. Reports from almost all important consuming districts are not at all encouraging and prices are reported to have been going down in all markets owing to continued absence of satisfactory demand. Export demand has been very disappointing in the last few weeks and only a very limited quantity is being shipped to export markets. In the midst of such circumstances prices are still inclined to decline further and in view of uncertain outlook in cotton owing to proposed subsidy by the American Government we do not expect any improvement in yarn prices at least in the near future.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There has been no special change to report in this class of yarns where prices have remained unchanged without any important business resulting. On the other hand prices in Japanese and Shanghai yarns have been going down and naturally therefore there is no chance of any forward business in Manchester yarns.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS.

Prices have declined further during the week owing to recent arrivals and also due to weakness reported from Japanese markets. In case of grey, single and two fold yarns demand has fallen off to some extent and weak holders have been pressing sales as a result of which tendency has been for a further decline in prices. As regards Mercerised yarns continued weak advice from Japanese spinners have very unfavourably affected the local market where prices have declined to the extent of Rs. 0-0 3 per lb. during the week. Speculative activities have been very restricted as some of the dealers have been practically out of the market owing to continued unfavourable circumstances. Fresh forward business in Japanese yarns has been very limited owing to uncertainty and irregularity in prices from Japanese spinners probably due to the Link System introduced by the Japanese Government. Demand from consuming centres is rather restricted and the future tendency remains uncertain. Exchange has remained unchanged during the week.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

There is no change in the Official prices of the Italian Syndicate during the week. Turnover in high-grade yarns is very limited owing to large stocks of artificial silk yarns held by Italian and Japanese quality. As regards low grade yarns such as D and C qualities both in Bright lustrous as well as in Dull lustre there has been no change in prices. Demand from consuming centres so far although it is reported that owing to harvesting period in some of the up-country centres there may be slackening in demand in the next few days. As regards Japanese yarns prices have remained very irregular and only moderate business has been possible with Japan for forward deliveries. The future tendency of the market continues to remain uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

Further decline in prices has been evident in Indian Yarn Exchange Ltd., where turnover has continued to remain moderate on account of uncertainty regarding the future course of the market. No sales of importance have been made by the local mills on account of disparity in prices and also due to very restricted demand of Indian yarns from consuming centres. The future tendency is distinctly weak.

EFFECTS OF COTTON SUBSIDY

Messrs. P. Chrysal and Co. State:—
It now appears that President Roosevelt is determined to enforce an export subsidy of about 2 cents on 7 million bales. This will mean that when the next American crop moves, 7 million bales out of it may be exported with a 2 cent bonus. No cotton, however, will be released from the loan before January 1940.

We presume that acreage for next season will still be subject to control and benefit payments made to farmers. We should think that there will be no difficulty in disposing of 7 million bales with a 2 cent subsidy as, in all probability, Lancashire alone would take more than its usual proportion at such an attractive price.

Assuming that this year's U.S. crop will be 12,000,000 bales, after exporting 7 millions, which used to be approximately the normal figure for exports from America, 5 millions will be left. At the present rate of consumption, the U.S. mills take nearly 7 millions this season. They will therefore require all these 5 million bales and a further 1 1/2 or 2 millions from the loan.

The loan cotton cannot be re-possessed except at a price in the neighbourhood of 9 cents after allowing for carrying charges; so the U.S. mills will have to pay 1940, but a much wider parity between it and Americans owing to the advance in the latter.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 27

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper 82/8

4 per cent 1960/70 108/10

5 per cent 1945/55 112/5

BANKS

Bank of Baroda 108/8

Bank of Hindusthan 27

Bank of India 317/0

Central Bank 1501/4

Imperial Bank F P 363/12

Indian Overseas Bank 47

Reserve Bank 109/4

Union Bank 513/6

TEXTILES

Ahmed New Textiles 360

Ambica 248/12

Arun 220

Arvind 1123

Asok 201/4

Bharatkhand 2100

Bombay Dyeing 732/8

Buckingham and Carnatic 173

Calico 580

Central India 136/4

Century 193/2

Colaba 36/2

Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills 450

Elgin 112/8

Gokak 117/8

Hukumchand 168/2

Indore 42/8

Jubilee 203/2

Khatu Mankaji 85

Kohinoor 201/4

Laxmi Cotton 450

Madhusudan 290

Marsden 67/8

Morari 105

Mysore 82/8

Nandlal Bhandari 77/4

New Great 168/12

Rajpur 600

Rajnagar 180

Sajan 37/8

Sassoon and Alliance 58

Sholapur 61/4

Simplex 185

Swadeshi 1050

Yishnu

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord 1355

Tata Hydro Ord 143/2

Tata Power Ord 1202/8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electric 137/8

Ajmer Electric 11

Amalgamated 12/6

Bombay Suburban 141/4

Bombay Tram 126/4

Lahore Electric 445

Surat Electric 146/4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 317/8

Associated Cements 118

Belapur 171/4

Bombay Burma New 145/10

Bombay Burma Old 416/4

Bombay Steam 206/2

Canary Telephone 78/12

Br B Petrol 3/1

Burma Corporation 5/9

Dalmia Cement 10/5

Indian Bleaching 84/8

Industrial Investment Tr 40/6

Indian Radio Ord 307/8

Indian Radio Defd 301/4

Indian Copper 21/15

Indian Iron 23

Myore Sugar 30/4

Poor Canning 68/8

Premier Construction 28/4

Rohtas Industries 22/18

Seindia Steam 18/7

Shivrajpur 31/4

Tata Oil 34/2

Tata Steel Ord 250/8

Tata Steel Defd 1145

JUTES

Birla Jute 14/12

Howrah 53/8

Hukumchand 5/4

Kamarahthy 478

Kankarrah 360

Lawrence 338

Reliance 58

LIABILITIES.

Rs. Rs.

Capital—

Authorized—2,25,000

shares of Rs. 500

each 11,25,00,000

Issued and Sub-

scribed—2,25,000

shares of Rs. 500

each 11,25,00,000

Called up—75,000

shares of Rs. 500

each, fully paid 3,75,00,000

1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125

paid 1,87,50,000 5,82,50,000

Reserve Liability of

Shareholders—Rs.

375 per share on

1,50,000 shares 5,62,50,000

Reserve Fund

Fixed Deposit, Sav-

ings Bank, Cur-

rent and other

Accounts 82,97,12,000

Loans against Secu-

rities per contra

Acceptances for Con-

stituents 8,23,000

Sundries 72,13,000

Rs. 94,94,38,000

ASSETS.

Rs. Rs.

INVESTMENTS:—

Government Securi-

ties 37,45,46,000

Other Authorized

Investments 96,25,000 38,41,71,000

ADVANCES:—

Latest Commercial News

N. Y. COTTON THREE POINTS DOWN Stock Exchange Dull And Easier

SMALL IMPROVEMENT IN SILVER

NEW YORK COTTON
The Market opened slightly lower. The scarcity of desirable qualities is reflected in strength of Liverpool. In spite of the opposition to subsidy, no tangible result is expected unless a substitute is found out.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
Markets are generally dull and easier and prices inclined to sag for lack of fresh support than any noticeable selling pressure.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK

COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939	New York, April 27.
Previous closing	8.14
Today's opening	8.11
Difference	-.03
Today's closing	8.11
Difference	-.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939	Liverpool, April 27.
Previous closing	4.32
Today's opening	4.34
Difference	+.02
Today's closing	4.45
Difference	+.13

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 154.0
July August	Rs. 152.8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

The New York cotton demand opened three points lower with July at 8.11. The scarcity of desirable qualities is reflected in strength of Liverpool nears though opposition to subsidy is increasing. It is unlikely to be effective unless a substitute is brought up which administration would consider equally effective. Considerable demand is evident for free market through direct payments to growers. Groundnuts opened 26.11.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, April 27.
After opening at Rs. 153.4, Broach July-August advanced to Rs. 153.14 but finally closed at Rs. 153.12.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following are opening ranges:—
New York, April 27.
May (8.34-8.37) 8.37
July (8.11-8.14) 8.11
October (7.75-7.78) 7.78

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The following are opening quotations:—
Liverpool, April 27.
American May (4.35) 4.35
Egyptian May (6.27) 6.27
Egyptian July (6.37) 6.37

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 0-1 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1) 1-4 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 1/2) 1-6 1/2

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New
Grop April May (€30 1/2) paid and
buyers' €31 paid and sellers
Dunlop May (€20 1/2) €33 1/2
Lightning May (€29 3/4) sellers' €32 1/2

HUBBER

Spot (7 15/16) buyers' 8 paid
Forward July September (8 1/16) buyers'
€8 1/16 paid and buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay April/May (€10 1/4 sellers) €10 1/4 sellers
Linsed La Plata April (€12 1/4 sellers) €12 3/8 sellers
Linsed La Plata April (€11 3/16 sellers) €11 1/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandel May (€10 11/16 sellers) €10 13/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (€22 1/2) buyers' €24 sellers.
Steady. £224 1/4 buyers' £224 3/4 sellers.
Steady.
Lead (€14 1/16) buyers' £14 1/2 sellers.
Steady. £14 5/8 buyers' £14 3/4 sellers.
Very steady.
Electrolytic Copper (€48 to €48 1/2) £48 to £48
Iron (102) 102

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, April 27.
The Liverpool wheat market closed with May at 58d.

3 1/2% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotations

Bombay, April 27.
3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 92.6 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, April 27.
The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £79 1/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Tuesday, April 18, £79
Wednesday, April 19, £79 3/4
Thursday, April 20, £79 1/4
Friday, April 21, £79 1/2
Monday, April 24, £79 1/2
Tuesday, April 25, £79 1/4
Wednesday, April 26, £79 1/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 27.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (€92 3/4) £92 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (€79 1/4) £79
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£104 1/4) £104 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1954-58 (£107 3/4) £107 3/4
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£101 1/4) £101 1/4
5 per cent 1942-47 (£105 1/4) £105 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (€97 1/4) £97 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£100 1/2) £100 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (€65 3/4) £65 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (€91 5/8) £91 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (€103) £103

Consolidated tin 5/14, Indian copper 1/14, Dalmia Cement pref 97, U.P. Electric 162 small lot, Indian Iron 22/14, Steel Corp. ord 10/14, do pref 91, B. I. Corp. ord 2/7, British Ceylon Corp. ord 5/4, British Burma petrol 3/2, Orient paper ord 5/10, Titagarh paper pref ord 1/12, Humayun property deli. Bengal Assam Steamship ord 20/8, Carew and Co. ord 9/14, Raza 1/14, Debenustus—Seven per cent 1936/51 Mahawastika sugar 99.—A.P.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 27.

Gilt-edged securities opened steady with 3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock at £79 1/4 unchanged the rate remained stationary owing to lack of speculative element.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-1 1/2) 15-1 1/2

Motors and Spencer Ordinary (57-7 1/2) 56-9

Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8

Elec. Mfg. Industry (10-3) 10-3

Prinching Johnson (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2

Imperial Chemical (28-9) 28-9

Woolworth New Ordinary (59-7 1/2) 59-3

San Paulo 1/2 per cent Coffee Rates 1938 (€21 1/2) €21 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (24-6) 24-6

Unilever Ordinary (32-10 1/2) 32-1 1/2

Ford Motors (16-7 1/2) 16-3

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (€42 3/4) €42 3/4

British American Tobacco Ordinary (93-1 1/2) 92-6

Carrears 'A' (€5 7/8) £5 7/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (123-1 1/2) 123-1 1/2

P. and O. S. N. Company Deferrec (€20 1/2) £19 3/4

Distillers (88-6) 88-6

British Dyers (30-10 1/2) 30-10 1/2

British Corporation (30-10 1/2) 30-10 1/2

J. and P. Coates Ordinary (30-7 1/2) 30-7 1/2

Courtaulds Ordinary (23-10 1/2) 23-6

Fine Cotton Spinners (2-6) 2-6

Vickers Limited Ordinary (20-1 1/2) 19-6

Inter Nickels (dol 48 5/8) dol 48 5/8

Indian Irons (35-0) 35-0

Assam (15-7 1/2) 15-6

Donoro Tea (31-3) 30-7 1/2

Empire of India (20) 20

JUTE

Barnagore (£11) £11

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-6) 23-3

Guia Kelampung (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (24-6) 24-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydry (30-0) 30-0

Burma Corporation (30-1 1/2) 30-1 1/2

Rio Tinto (€11 5/8) £11 5/8

East Rand Proprietors (€46-10 1/2) £46-3

Rand Mines (€3 1/2) £3 1/2

Crown (€15 1/4) £15 1/4

Association Portland Cement (68-4 1/2) 68-4 1/2

Trinidad Leaseholds (65-0) 65

Sub Nigel (€10 1/2) £10 3/4

Spring Mines Split Shares (26-10 1/2) 26-3

Union Corporation (€7 1/8) £7 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-3) 21-3

Anglo Iranian (81-10 1/2) 81-10 1/2

Burma Oil (77-6) 78-9 1/2

Mexican Eagle (7-0) 7-3

Shell Transport (80-7 1/2) 80-7 1/2

Royal Dutch (€33 5/8) £33 5/8

Great Western Ordinary (€24 1/4) £24 1/4

London Midland Ordinary (€12 1/2) £12 1/2

London North Eastern Def (€2) £2

London Southern Def (€12 3/4) £12 3/4

London Transport 5 per cent (€114) £113

London Transport 'C' (€65) £65

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 27.

The following are the opening rates:—

General (dol 41 1/8) dol 41 5/8

Anacon (dol 41 1/8) dol 41 5/8

do 24

New Stock (dol 46 1/8)

do 46

U. S. Bond (dol 110 1/4)

U. S. Bond (dol 110 1/4)

EASIER TREND ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Commodities Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 27.

On the Stock Exchange a generally easier trend developed owing to lack of activity. Traders were unwilling to extend commitments prior to Herr Hitler's speech to-morrow. Gifted securities declined largely on consideration of extra financial burden entailed by conscription. Armament issues were lower owing to the decision of the Government to control profits. Kaffirs were well maintained owing to late local support.

Commodities:—Sugar was strong, terminals advancing on persistent covering demand for near positions. Refined cane also firm. Cotton was firmer on local support induced by reports of increasing opposition to American export subsidy proposals. Wall Street opened firm.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes Steady: Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Jutes kept firm and moderate business was put through. Coals showed rather dull. Miscellaneous:—Indian Irons rather irregular market while other speculative issues were less unaltered. Govt. securities ruled quiet but steady.

Govt. securities three and half per cent paper 92/6, three and half per cent loan 1947/50 108, five per cent loan 1939/44 100/6, five per cent loan 1940/43 104.

Banks:—Baillygunge 100 small lot, imperial fully paid 51/12, do contrary 358, Presidency 3/8, Union 325.

Coals:—Burrakur pref 135, Kalapahari 11, Katras Jheriah 25/8, West Jamuria 24/8.

Small lot, Bally 187, Barnagore 148, Clive 24/8, Howrah 53/1, Kamarahatty 473, Kinison pref 155, New Central 281/8, small lot, Nuddea 40/8, Orient 161, Imperial Chemical (28-9) 28-9.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corp. 5/8, Consolidated tin 5/14, Indian copper 1/14, Dalmia Cement pref 97, U.P. Electric 162 small lot, Indian Iron 22/14, Steel Corp. ord 10/14, do pref 91, B. I. Corp. ord 2/7, British Ceylon Corp. ord 5/4, British Burma petrol 3/2, Orient paper ord 5/10, Titagarh paper pref ord 1/12, Humayun property deli. Bengal Assam Steamship ord 20/8, Carew and Co. ord 9/14, Raza 1/14, Debenustus—Seven per cent 1936/51 Mahawastika sugar 99.—A.P.

JUTE ARRIVALS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Jute arrivals into Calcutta and mills outside Calcutta Trade Block from July 1, 1938 to April 1, 1939 (excluding arrivals by boats) amounted to 83,37,000 bales as compared with 85,42,000 bales during the same period in the previous year. Exports of raw jute from July 1, 1938 to April 1, 1939 totalled 32,11,000 bales as against 31,52,000 bales exported last year.—United Press.

KARACHI INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

Special Number Of 'To-morrow'

"Tomorrow" a weekly journal published from Karachi, has brought out a special number devoted to the All India Industrial Exhibition opened there on April 6. Besides giving the full report of the opening ceremony, the special issue publishes a number of articles, full of facts and figures and touching upon the economic and industrial aspect of the Sind of to-day and to-morrow. Importance of Karachi in India's economy has been brought out in articles like "The Air Port," "Lines of Communication in Sind" and the editorial, "Industrial Future of Sind." There is a very engagingly written ironical playlet on the Sukkar Barrage, but one wonders whether it does justice to the possibilities of the scheme as envisaged by Government spokesmen so far.

SALES TAX ON MOTOR SPIRIT

The Government of Bombay has decided that the sales tax on motor spirit should be recovered with effect from 1st May 1939 at the rate of one anna per gallon or 6-1/4 per cent of the selling price whichever is less. As the price of petrol is not less than a rupee anywhere in the Province, this means that the effective rate will be one anna per gallon.

Subject to this modification the draft rules published in the Bombay Government Gazette of 15th April 1939 will be finally notified on the 1st May 1939.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 27-4-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without wind at mean sea level would actually read 30.00 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.87 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, April 27.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Max.	Min.	24 Hours Rain	24 Hours Diff.	Normal
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Agara 107 71 — — — 0.2

Aurang 107 79 — — — 0.2

Akora 108 79 — — — 0.6 +0.4

Ahmedabad 101 75 — — — 0.1

Ajmer 98 70 — — — 0.1

Ahmednagar 100 77 0.2 0.1 +0.4

Amalga 105 73 — — — 0.4 +0.2

Allahabad 108 72 — — — 0.4 +0.3

Benares 108 72 — — — 0.2

Bareilly 107 71 — — — 0.3

Bombay 89 79 — — — 0.1

Bangalore 87 69 — — — 6.1 +5.1

Bhopal 103 74 — — — 0.2

Baroda 105 60 — — — 0.4

Belgaum 99 69 — — — 0.4 +1.0

Cochin 91 79 — — — 0.5

Calcutta 101 81 — — — 0.5 +0.1

Bijapur 102 78 — — — 1.3 +0.7

Duavanager 102 75 — — — 0.1

Chittagong 94 77 — — — 3.9 +0.3

Calcutta 106 79 — — — 1.6

Cuttack 105 77 — — — 0.2

Cawnpore 111 76 — — — 0.2

Calcutt 92 77 7.2 +9.4

Colombo 88 76 — — — 11.2 +7.4

Cochin 91 79 — — — 0.5

Cochin 89 74 0.8 0.5 +6.4

Dehra Dun 97 65 — — — 0.3

Delhi 105 74 — — — 0.4

Dehra L. Khan 78 67 — — — 0.4 +0.1

Jaipur 91 79 — — — 5.2 +4.7

Dehra 102 69 — — — 0.1

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New York Cotton Prices Advance On Subsidy Possibility

FOREIGN MARKETS TO DECLINE

Heavy Wall Street Buying And Trade Covering

BOMBAY, April 27. It appears that the subsidy plan will be adopted ultimately and New York prices advanced on Wednesday on buying by Wall Street operators and trade. It is generally believed that subsidy will raise new crop months in New York to 9 cents level but at present Liverpool prices are too high. Thus all markets outside U. S. A. will decline.

Foreign price-fixing and firmness of overseas cables both contributed to New York cotton's upturn on Wednesday, but the market was rather subdued owing to conflicting reports regarding the present position of cotton legislation.

The market opened steady and advanced slightly on domestic trade price fixing and light scattered offerings. Prices improved further on covering of May and absence of additional notices. Eastern Belt showers were considered unfavourable. Finally the market rallied on Wall Street buying and trade covering. The session closed steady.

At the opening July was quoted 8 points up at 8.10 but prices declared 8 points from the opening level on scattered selling and July was quoted 8.02 which was the lowest level reached during the first hour. Later on there was improved buying and July was quoted 8.15 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 11 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 15 points at 9.00c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET
The New Orleans cotton futures market was also fairly firm and closed at a rise of 11 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 12 points at 8.90c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET
The Liverpool market opened at a rise of 3 points with July 4.54. There was Bombay buying and local covering on intimation of increasing opposition to export subsidy plan but nervousness was apparent. Later there was Bombay selling. May liquidation, hedging of outsiders and American steady in the market closed unchanged to one point up. Midding American spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 4.94 per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Giza cotton futures declined 3 points and uppers closed unchanged to 2 points down. The Alexandria cotton market was quietly steady. Sakels futures improved 1 to 5 points and Ashmouni contracts closed 5 points down to 5 points up.

COTTON PLAN
With Washington private reports indicating less likelihood of an export subsidy, prices rose steadily in the early part of the week, but later, with sentiment disturbed by President Roosevelt's plan to release cotton, prices declined sharply under general liquidation and nervous selling. At the time of writing prices showed a decline on the week of 19 to 14 points for nears and 9 to 6 points for new crops. Pressure has been mainly centred on near months, owing to the high premiums that have been ruling of these positions states "M. G."

Briefly, the President's programme favours moderate payments on all cotton exported, but he did not say what amount he had in mind for a subsidy. He held that the best plan for retaining and expanding foreign markets is an export programme which would include first, a payment of 1.25 dollars per bale to producers who release their loan cotton to the market, and secondly, a moderate payment to all cotton exporters. After the plan has been effective, the details of the plan are still to be worked out, but Mr. Roosevelt said that the cotton situation required prompt and effective action, otherwise he feared that they would add several millions more bales from the 1939 crop to the already huge surplus.

Nothing definite has been passed, but market opinion strongly favours some action being taken along these lines. Egyptian markets have followed American At times the parity with Alexandria has been wide for both Gizas and Uppers, but importers have been reluctant to take advantage of this owing to the uncertain international position. Some hedging has taken place.

PRIVATE CABLES—
New York July highest 8.15+13
New York July lowest 8.12+3
Liverpool July highest 4.32+02
Liverpool July lowest 4.31
Messrs. Bishwambharai Maheshwari

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, April 26	
Spot	6.42+6
May	6.24+3
July	6.24+3
October	6.43+3
November	6.43+3
January	6.47+2
March	6.50+2
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.51+9
May	5.32+2
July	5.32+1
October	5.43+0
November	5.41+0
January	5.42+0
March	5.45+0

Alexandria Market

Alexandria, April 26	
Sakels—	
May	11.13+1
July	11.07+3
November	11.82+5
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.11+5
August	9.12+3
October	9.13+3
December	9.13+3
February	9.14+5
GIZA—	
May	10.89+11
July	11.07+3
November	11.25+6
January	11.32+5

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 27. Renewed hopes of U. S. A. export subsidy once again puzzled local operators who do not see clearly the effect. The subsidy plan is to be considered by the Senate Sub-Committee to-morrow and if passed, it is generally believed that new crop prices would be raised to 9 cents level and if this happens, foreign cotton prices will not show any material decline. However, there will be natural readjustment to changed situation as it is for the first time in the history of cotton that such an export subsidy is proposed.

Following a rise of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 153 but the market opened at Rs. 152 1/2 for Broad J/A delivery and declined to Rs. 152 1/2 on scattered selling. Later on there was some buying and professional covering which hardened prices to Rs. 153 1/2. At this level the demand was satisfied and prices steadied at Rs. 153 1/2. The tone of the market was steady.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 5 points on parity with overnight New York closing but it opened 2 points up and later was quoted 4 points higher. In the local market steady tone prevailed with moderate business and closing quotations at 5 p.m.

Foreign Cotton
F. M. G. 153 8 0
Broad J/A 1939 153 2 0
Broad J/A 1940 147 12 0
F. M. G. 140 14 0
Broad J/A 1939 140 14 0
Broad J/A 1940 133 10 0
F. M. G. 114 0 0
Broad J/A 1939 114 0 0
Broad J/A 1940 112 10 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 27	
Extra	121 118 115 112
Spine	121 118 115 112
Sup Fine FG Good	121 118 115 112
M. G.	121 118 115 112
Bengal U P	121 118 115 112
Punjab	121 118 115 112
Rajputana	121 118 115 112
Oomra No. 3	150 147 144 141
C P No. 1	165 162 159 156
C P No. 2	156 153 150 147
Broad No. 2	160 158 155 153
Broad Ane	163 161 158 156
Surel	203 201 198 195
Rajpipla	200 198 195 193
Nasari	212 210 207 205

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 27	
Bengal Superfine	121 118 115 112
Bengal Fine	121 118 115 112
Bengal F G	121 118 115 112
C F 1	151 148 145 142
C P 2	148 145 142 139
Arvi	147 144 141 138
Amroli	139 136 133 130
Ellichpur	147 144 141 138
Bera	142 139 136 133
Malkapur	131 128 125 122
Khandesh	131 128 125 122
Jalna Sailu	131 128 125 122
Burwah Sanavadi	131 128 125 122
Khandwa	131 128 125 122
Mathia F G	111 108 105 102
Punjab 4 F	177 174 171 168
Punjab 28 F	224 221 218 215
Sindh N T	189 186 183 180
Ankleshwar Jaghadia	194 191 188 185
Surat	194 191 188 185
Nasari	206 203 200 197
Western Farm	169 166 163 160

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, April 27.	
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.	
In full-pressed Bales.	
Yester—This Last	
day year, year.	
Central India	5 16,283 46,368
Barisi and Nagar	219 73,563 136,975
Hyderabad-Gaonari	4,259 38,824
Berar	127 161,116 294,440
Central Provinces	76 35,143 64,003
Total	81 251,819 622,551
Dholera	2,303 183,801 72,394
N.W. Provinces	2,401 2,754
Rajputana	429 57,777 14,441
Sind-Punjab	1,069 73,561 472,079
Bombay	5,773 366,529 180,748
Compta and Dharwar	2,659 44,763 23,406
Western-Northern	1,462 34,412 13,924
Cocacanda	84 12
Tinnevely and Cambodia	2,563 1,678
Egyptian, African and Sudan	750 233,136 345,212
Camilla, Burma and other sorts	41 1,171
Total	15,193 1,753,884 1,939,754
Arrived by road to 20th Apr. 39	302,065

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 20th April.	
In full-pressed Bales.	
Yester—This Last	
day year, year.	
Europe	235 224,432 235,364
Japan and China	1,905 73,561 472,079
Coast Ports	25 75
Up-country by Rail for Europe China and Japan	42,422 16,315
Afloat in harbour	2,140 1,214,742 1,004,312
Total	2,140 1,214,742 1,004,312

American Cotton Figures

F. P. Bales.	
Receipts to date	1938-39 1937-38
25-4-39	362,000 790,000
Receipts Yesterday	4,000 5,000
25-4-39	4,000 5,000
Exports to date	310,000 524,000
25-4-39	310,000 524,000
Stock at Ports	217,000 282,000
21-4-39	217,000 282,000
Stock at Interior	222,000 231,000
21-4-39	222,000 231,000
Stock at Liverpool	92,000 123,000
21-4-39	92,000 123,000
Visible Supply	585,000 682,000
21-4-39	585,000 682,000
Quantity in sight	853,000 1,237,000
21-4-39	853,000 1,237,000
Quantity out of sight	828,000 897,000
21-4-39	828,000 897,000

New York Sugar

New York, April 26.	
July	2.02
September	2.10
November	2.12
January	2.01

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 27. The bullion market seems stabilised around present prices although there is no pegging of price except U. S. silver price fixed at 42 3/4 cents where the American treasury is absorbing any offerings but utter absence of trade demand and impoverished Indian ryots being unable to buy prices remain virtually unchanged. Foreign exchange under the active support of Government control does not allow any big fluctuation and it appears that we have not reached old good days when currencies were based on gold standard. Even recent European political developments failed to influence any pressure.

Yesterday London gold price was fixed 1/2d. up at £7-8-6. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 176.73. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68 1/2 at London and 4.68 1/2 at New York. London silver prices both Spot and forward were unchanged at 20 1/16d. and 19 7/8d. respectively. Offerings were small and the market was quietly steady. Later on there were sellers at 1/16 over fixed rates.

New York Spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on Bank's buying T T 294 1/2. The local market was fairly steady with a slightly better enquiry for silver which improved prices to Rs. 52 1/4 while gold was fairly steady with a moderate business passing. Quotations were as under:

GOLD	
Ready	37 0 0
Vaishakh delivery	37 0 0
Vaishakh Tejmandi	37 0 0
Jeth delivery	37 0 0
Jeth Tejmandi	37 0 0
SILVER	
Ready	52 1/2 8
Vaishakh delivery	52 1/2 8
Vaishakh Tejmandi	52 1/2 8
Jeth delivery	52 1/2 8
Jeth Tejmandi	52 1/2 8

LONDON SILVER

London, April 26	
Spot	20 1/16
Forward	19 7/8

LONDON GOLD

London, April 26	
Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7-8-6

LONDON METALS

London, April 26	
Copper	£42 1/2
Spelter	£21 10 0
Tin	£221 10 0
Lead	£14 13 9

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April 27	
London market—	£42 1/2
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£41-17-6
Standard copper 3 months	£42-2-6
Electrolytic Copper	£48-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-4-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 50-4-0
Tone: Very Steady.	

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, April 27. Yesterday Liverpool wheat market was steadier in sympathy with North American markets. Chicago more maintained the previous day's upturn owing to continued unfavourable crop reports in some sections of the Winter and Spring areas. The official U. S. A. weekly weather report was of a mixed nature showing unfavourable conditions. The local market was fairly firm to-day with active buying which improved wheat prices. Linseed found also better demand and quotations were as under:

Bombay, April 27	
Wheat May	3 6 3
Wheat September	3 7 9
Linseed May	5 3 3
Linseed September	5 5 3

Groundnuts Coromandel

Shelled	
London, April 26.	
May	£10-15
June	£10-15

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, April 27.	
Castor-seeds May—	25 11 0
Opening	25 11 0
Highest	25 11 0
Lowest	25 11 0
Closing	25 12 0
Groundnuts May—	25 11 0
Opening	25 11 0
Highest	25 12 0
Lowest	25 8 0
Closing	25 7 3

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 27	
Yarn No. 6 1/2s April 97 June 97 August 98	107 1/2
Yarn No. 10 1/2s April 107 June 107 August 107	107 1/2
Yarn No. 20 1/2s April 140 June 141 August 141	141 1/2
Yarn No. 40s April 216 June 216 August 216	216 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 26	
Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	68 1/2
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1948	67 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1951 or later	70 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1950/55	104 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	65 3/4
Conversion loan 5 1/2 per cent 1961	91 5/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	91 5/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1953/90	103 1/4
Victory Bonds	103 1/4
Chartered Bank of India and China 7 1/2	82
Hongkong and Shanghai	28
National Bank of India	28

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, April 26.	
May	dol 0.69 3/4
July	dol 0.69 3/4
September	dol 0.70 1/4

Bombay Sugar

Ready Javay	
Shipment June	7 1 3
Shipment July	6 15 6
Shipment August	6 13 0
Shipment September	6 6 6
Java Spot	F 6 7/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 27	
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 92/10	
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 96/2	
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 98/4	
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 101/8	
3 per cent 1963/65 96/4	
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55 101/6	
4 per cent 1940/45 Bonds 106/10	
4 per cent 1950/70 Loan 108/10	
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113/8	
5 per cent U P Bonds 98	
5 per cent 1933/44 Loan 100/6	
5 per cent 1940/45 Loan 103/12	

TAX FREE

Bombay, April 27	
5 per cent 1945/55 112/4	
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 111/8	
4 per cent 1953/55 Mysore 124	
5 per cent 1955/60 DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T 108	
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 107	
5 per cent 1959 M Deb 117	
6 per cent M Deb 119 1/2	
6 per cent K P T 1956 128	
Tone: Quietly steady.	

MONEY MARKET

B. C. RATES—

Bombay, April 27	
T T D D 1/5 7/8 April May	
Bank's selling T T D D	1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32	
Bank's buying D D 1/5 81/32	
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16 to Feb	

NEW YORK—

Bombay, April 27	
Bank's selling T T 286 7/8	
Bank's buying T T 284 1/2	
Bank's buying D D 283 3/4	

PARIS—

Bombay, April 27	
Bank's selling T T 1,309	
Bank's buying T T 1,329	

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Founder: Pheroza Shah Mehta

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1939

Crowds Give Rousing Reception To Mahatma Gandhi, Subhas And Jawahar Confer

CALCUTTA, April 27.
CALCUTTA accorded a tremendous ovation at Howrah Station to Mahatma Gandhi, who accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi and party arrived here this morning by the B. N. R. Bombay Mail.

As a large crowd had assembled at Ramrajatala, a wayside station about five miles from Howrah, where arrangements had been made for Mahatma Gandhi's de-training, it was considered necessary at the last moment that he had better get down at Howrah Station. This plan, however, also became known to a section of the citizens, several thousands of whom assembled at the station and on either side of the road leading them to have a 'Darshan' of the Mahatma. Elaborate arrangements of volunteers had been made by the B.P.C.C. Railway Police also helped to control the crowd.

On arrival of the train, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, went into Mahatma Gandhi's compartment and after exchange of greetings Mahatma Gandhi got out of the compartment, a two deep cord of volunteers guarding the way through which Mahatma passed.

Mrs. Gandhi was led out of the station first when the crowd became uncontrollable. The Congress President Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose himself rushed into the assembly and helped Congress volunteers to clear a way out for Mahatma Gandhi.

Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Gandhi accompanied by Mr. S. C. Das Gupta and Mrs. S. C. Das Gupta then drove straight to Sodepur in a car his route being lined up by crowds all the way. At Sodepur he was received by Sir P. C. Ray, Dr. Prafulla Ghosh, Dr. Suresh Chandra Bannerjee and Mr. Ananda Prosad Chowdhury.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai also arrived by the same train and is staying at Birla Park.

HISTORIC MEETING AT 2 P.M.
Mahatma Gandhi who drove to Sodepur from Howrah Station informed the Press that his meeting with Mr. Subhas Bose, Congress President, would commence at Sodepur at 2 in the afternoon. Mr. Subhas Bose who received Mahatma Gandhi at Howrah did not come to Sodepur this morning.

Mahatma Gandhi has no other engagement to-day.

Leaders Meet Gandhi
Acharya Sir P. C. Ray and Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh met Gandhi at Sodepur Ashram this morning and had brief talks with him.

Kaka Kalelkar, who arrived here yesterday, will also stay at Sodepur Ashram.

The "United Press" understands that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will also be present during the Gandhi-Bose meeting this afternoon.—A.P.

MEETING WITH GANDHIJI

CALCUTTA, April 27.
The meeting between Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and the Congress President which had commenced immediately after 12 noon continued till 2.15 p.m. when Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose came out of the room and entered an adjoining cottage.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru came out of Mahatma Gandhi's room 15 minutes later and since 2.30 p.m. both Pandit Nehru and Mr. Bose are engaged in conversation among themselves while Mahatma Gandhi is taking rest.

The meeting with Mahatma Gandhi was held in the library of Sodepur Ashram.—A.P.

SOCIALISTS' DILEMMA

PATNA, April 27.
The Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party again met this morning to discuss the Party's attitude regarding the no-confidence motion against Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, proposed to be moved at the forthcoming A-I.C.C. meeting at Calcutta.

After prolonged discussions, for two days, it is understood, the Party could not arrive at a tentative decision as to whether they would oppose such motion or adopt an attitude of neutrality towards it.

It is further understood that the members of the Party, after meeting this afternoon, will leave for Calcutta where they are expected to adopt an official resolution on the subject.—United Press.

Bidhon Roy Examines Mahatma

CALCUTTA, April 27.
After his bath Gandhi was examined by Dr. B. C. Roy and Dr. Sunil C. Bose at 12 noon.

A bulletin issued by them says: "Mahatma is exhausted after his journey. He has irritating cough but no rise in temperature."

After the medical examination was over, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were closeted with Gandhi at 12.30 p.m.—United Press.



Mr. B. N. Karanjia (3rd from right) presided over the annual prize distribution of St. Teresa's High School Girgaum, on Wednesday evening.

INDIANS ARE FIT FOR INDEPENDENCE

Subhas Bose Urges Formulation Of National Demand

CALCUTTA, April 26.
"I am confident that in spite of our defects and drawbacks, Indians as a nation are quite fit for independence."

Thus declared Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in the course of his address to the South Calcutta District Political Conference this evening, with Mr. K. F. Narayan in the chair.

THE TEST

He declared: "The test of true leadership is how to achieve the maximum with the least amount of sacrifice. I believe that we have already acquired that position in our national life when we can demand self-determination for our country which should be our every-day slogan."

"The sense of helplessness and diffidence that existed five years back in our national life has now disappeared and the time has come when we should out forward our demand for Purna Swaraj before the British Government."

NATIONAL DEMAND

"The opportune moment at present created by the international situation should be fully utilised for pressing our demand. I am confident that in spite of our defects and drawbacks Indians as a Nation are quite fit for independence and I hope that any doubt and hesitation if it still exists among Congressmen will soon disappear from their minds. Our duty is now to convince the people of the remotest villages that it is their birthright to press the demand for Independence."—United Press.



Prof. Bhavne, who recently returned from Germany, with a Doctorate for his thesis on Ancient Indian Horse Sacrifice.

HOURS OF WORK FOR JOURNALISTS

Decree Of Argentine Government

A Legislative Decree containing regulations for journalists was issued by the President of the Argentine Republic recently.

The Decree provides that a professional register of journalists shall be kept by the professional identification service of the National Department of Labour.

The Decree also contains the following provisions with regard to conditions of work for journalists: hours of work are fixed at five a day or five a night, but may be increased to seven by written agreement, provided that an increase of salary is paid.

Employees in related occupations, such as photographers, proof-readers, etc., will in future be covered by the legislation for the protection of, and assistance to, journalists.—"Indian Advertiser."

NO INDIAN TROOPS SHOULD BE SENT ABROAD

Mangal Singh's Resolution For A. I. C. C.

SIMLA, April 27.
Sardar Mangal Singh, M.L.A. (Central) has given notice of the following resolutions to be moved at the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in Calcutta:—

"Whereas the Indian National Congress is opposed to any kind of participation in the Imperialist war, this meeting of the A-I.C.C. is emphatically of the opinion that Indian army should not be sent abroad in the event of war in which British Empire may be involved, and calls upon all classes of Indian people to refuse to render any assistance whatsoever, in men and money, to the British Government for the prosecution of war operations."

The A-I.C.C. further directs the Working Committee to fully utilise such an opportunity for the purpose of giving immediate effect to the Tripuri resolution on national demand and proceed to take all necessary and effective steps including mass civil pressure to set up a completely independent national state in this country. The A-I.C.C. fully authorises the Working Committee to exercise all powers in the name and on behalf of the Indian National Congress and to make all proper arrangements for efficiently carrying on the fight for freedom, including the appointment of dictators or dictators if and when the normal functioning of Congress machinery becomes impossible.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS
"This meeting of the A-I.C.C. calls upon the Working Committee to take forthwith suitable steps for the purpose of controlling and co-ordinating the activities of the Congress volunteer organisations in different provinces of the country."—United Press.

Jawaharlal Interviews Governor

Reported Discussion On Political Situation In U. P.

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, April 27.

PANDIT Jawaharlal Nehru's long interview with the Governor of U. P. has attracted considerable attention in political circles here.

It is noteworthy, that Pandit Nehru had gone to Government House after a very long time.

The main reason for this unusual interview is described in some quarters as the grave communal situation in U. P. which often leads to riots, Pandit Nehru has, it is said, felt very keenly the communal disorders which marred the Congress administration in these provinces.

It is understood that the Governor-Nehru talks had a great deal to do with this deplorable aspect of the political situation in U. P. Pandit Nehru's interview with Governor on the eve of A. I. C. C. meeting may probably foreshadow some drastic step by the Congress Working Committee. May be he has envisaged some scheme of his own to meet this growing peril of communal tension. In case he has, he will seek the approval of the Working Committee or the A. I. C. C. on it.

Another topic which is the subject of speculation in connection with this interview is that Gandhi is going to spring another crisis connected with Rajkot affair or Congress presidential election either of which may result in the resignations of the Ministries and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru might have utilised this opportunity to impress the Governor the desirability of the Paramount Power to take prompt action to avert the threatened danger.

TO DEFY PROHIBITORY ORDER

Question Of Breaking Order To Be Considered By Working Committee

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHUJ, April 26.
An emergent meeting of the Bhuj Parishad workers was held to consider the serious situation arising out of Durbar's prohibitory order not to hold public meetings at Mankuwa. After prolonged discussion, the meeting decided not to break the order.

Interviewed in this connection, S. J. Gulabshanker Amritlal Dholakia, President of the local Parishad Committee said that they discussed the implications that would follow the breach of the order from all angles and ultimately they thought it proper to leave this question to the Working Committee. As it involved question of general policy, he added, the Working Committee was the only proper body to give its decision on it. He made it clear that if the State wanted to fight, the Parishad worker would not disappoint, the Durbar.

BIHAR MINISTER'S BILL RULED OUT

PATNA, April 25.
For the first time in the life of the present Legislature Government had to stomach an adverse ruling from the Chair disallowing any motion in connection with Hon. Mr. Jaglal Choudhury's Bill for the Suppression of Immoral Traffic.

Khan Bahadur Saghrul Huq who occupied the Chair on account of the absence of the Speaker ruled the Bill out of order on the ground that it was substantially the same as the Bill moved earlier in the House by Mr. Tajmul Hussain to penalise prostitution in the province and which was circulated for public opinion by the Assembly only a few weeks ago.

A lively discussion took place on the question of the admissibility of the Bill in the course of which two main points were raised. The first was whether the Government Bill and Mr. Tajmul Hussain's Bill were substantially the same. The second point was

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES HAMILTON

An English Baronet, Who Embraced Islam In 1924

Sir Charles Edward Archibald Hamilton of Paisley Cottage, Selsey, Sussex, who became a Muslim in 1924, died recently in England, at the age of 62.

In 1925, after his conversion to Mohammedanism, he was offered the Muslim throne of Albania, which was then without a ruler. He declined it because he felt it was his duty to stay in England.

His family was said to have the traditional right to "remain covered" in the presence of royalty.

People in his home district in Sussex knew him as "Archie" and treated him as an old friend. Though he was a "cheerful democrat," he loved display, and sometimes engaged two pipers to pipe him through the streets and act as his escort on special occasions. He was three times married. His heir is Mr. Thomas Sydney Percival Hamilton, a brother.

whether the rule which banned discussion of matter which was substantially the same as the one admitted earlier, contemplated exclusion from discussion of the second matter until the first matter is finally accepted or rejected.—United Press.

Momin's Claims

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, April 26.
That the All-India Momin's Conference is the only representative body of Muslims in India for Momin's, the poor classes of Muslims are in majority and that the rich Muslims have no right to represent Momin's was one of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Sasaram Sub-Divisional Ansar Conference held at Sasaram on April 22.

A resolution condemning Punjab Ministry for its attitude towards the poorer class of Muslims was also passed.

It was emphasised that in the Punjab Momin's even to-day are called "Kameen" (mean) and are not allowed to purchase any land.

CHARLIE CHAN

SURPRISE MEETING

